Bombay Gazette
ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Newspaper, Book, Job and Fancy Printing of every description executed in the best style. Estimates forwarded on application.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

No. 54,929.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 4-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1910				
18th Jany.	INDIA	7911	.....	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
29th ,,	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
8th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
12th ,,	DELHI	8000	.....	...
19th ,,	MANTUA	10885	.....	...
26th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	...
5th March.	SALSETTE	6000	PERSIA	7951
,,	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
,,	ARCADIA	7903	.....	...
,,	INDIA	7911	.....	...
April,	MACEDONIA	10513	.....	...
,,	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
,,	MANTUA	10885	.....	...
,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
May,	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	...
,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10790
,,	EGYPT	7912	.....	...

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of selling. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 P. M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER
At Special Rates.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE	RETURN
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by sea	Rs. 549 ,, Rs. 627	Rs. 792 ,, Rs. 919

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay, fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to
W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines, Continental Railway Tickets procured.
PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA	Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
BERTHS HANDBOOK	Carefully selected. With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES	Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

Calcutta : GRINDLAY & Co,
London : GRINDLAY & Co.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels	Tons	Captains	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,500	D. Maganzini	15th Jany. 1910
R. RUBATTINO	4,810	L. Mannini	13th Feb. 1910.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 900*		Rs. 575

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 500 Single and Rs. 750 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa with the Company's Weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 828; 2nd Class, Rs. 559. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

REDUCED FARES TO NAPLES, GENOA, VENICE, FROM FEBRUARY, 1910.

The abovementioned fares by steamer D. Balduino and R. Rubattino, will be reduced as follows from February next:—

	Single.	Return.
1st Class, Outside Cabins	...Rs. 500	Rs. 750
1st Class, Inside Cabin	...Rs. 400	Rs. 600
2nd Class	.. Rs. 350	Rs. 525

Electric fans and light in every cabin free of charge. The usual comfort will be afforded to passengers.

The fares to New York will be:—1st Class, Rs. 723; and 2nd Class, Rs. 524.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes to a Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY to COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISONZO	6,000	G. Balletto	17th Jany 1910
CAPRI	6,000	F. Dini	17th Feb. 1910.

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to ..... to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—
G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

No. 59 Hornby Road.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPS.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
KOLA	1,205	Thur 13th Jan.	9 a.m.	C Mandvi
DWARKA	1,959	Fri. 14th Jan.	4 p. m.	Direct †
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 17th Jan.	11 a. m.	P.D. & C.M.*

† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka, and C. Mandvie.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSSEH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on Thursday, 13th Jan calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on Monday 17th Jan. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Basrah.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons sailing on or about the 18th Jan.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

11th January, 1910.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	4th Feb. 1910
CALEDONIEN	4,120	Lafont	17th Feb. ,,
DUMBEA	5,680	Rubiat	17th Mar. ,,
SYDNEY	4,118	X	14th Apr. ,,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barilon	12th May ,,
NERA	5,338	Martin	9th June ,,
CALEDONIEN	4,120	Lafont	7th July ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	4,118	X	28th Jan. 1910.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barilli	25th Feb. ,,

For further particulars apply to—
G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins Amidships for First Class Passengers only.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

Fares.—Rs. 400 to Rs. 480 according to position of Cabin.

Sailings.	Tonnage.	Leaving Bombay about.
S.S. "Umsumbi,"	5,000	18th February, 1910.

For further particulars, apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

Steamer.	N.R.	Month.	Port.
"Romanby"	3335	10th Jan.	Philadelphia

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

Steamers	Tons.	Captain.	Date.
SCINDIA	5136	Wm Kelso	19th Jan. 1910.
CASTALIA	6333	J. Hamilton	11th Feb. 1910.

HOMEWARD SEASON.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leaves Bombay.
ELYSIA	6388	A. Haig	25th Feb. 1910.
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	15th March ,,
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	29th ,, ,,
CIRCASSIA	6716	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	13th April ,,
SCINDIA	5105	Wm. Kelso	22nd ,, ,,
CASTALIA	6333	J. Hamilton	8th May ,,
ELYSIA	6388	A. Haig	21st ,, ,,

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413
Bombay to Portsaid	446
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool	605
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles	653
Bombay to New York	808
Bombay to Suez and back	627
Bombay to Portsaid and back	677
Bombay to Liverpool and back	990
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1,038
Bombay to New York and back	1,340

Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez, Rs. 446.

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes a passage by S. I. S. N. Co's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

COUTTS & CO.,
BOMBAY,

ENGAGE PASSAGES BY ALL LINES FREE OF CHARGE,

To EUROPE, AMERICA, AUSTRALIA, AFRICA, CHINA, JAPAN.

SLEEPING CAR & CONTINENTAL TICKETS PROCURED.

PASSAGES	booked well in advance to secure best and desirable berths.
PASSENGERS'	personal requirements looked after.
PASSENGERS	met on arrival and assisted.
PASSENGERS'	Baggage taken over, cleared or shipped.
PASSAGES	by cheap outside vessels advised when offering to registered addresses.

In view of the approaching Passenger season intending Passengers are strongly advised to register their application for Passages with us well in advance to save disappointments, as berths cannot be guaranteed later.

Any information as regards passages, shipping, clearing and forwarding given on application.

COUTTS & CO.,
SHIPPING AND PASSENGER AGENTS,
Post Box 249,
HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cawnpore	Nowera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy,	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realizing Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. J. BLACK,
BOMBAY. Ag. Manager,

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up ... ...Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits ... ...Gold $3,605,119·45

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street Within, E. C.

BRANCHES.

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico.
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington.
Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	Singapore.
Hankow.	Empire.	Peking.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON, Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,, 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq., (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Harnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertake on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE "POLKEY".

PATENT PARAFFIN MOTOR HEAD LIGHTS.
SPECIALLY MADE FOR INDIA.

Reasons Why You Should Have "The Polkey" Head Lights:

1. It burns paraffin which is obtainable everywhere.
2. It is a pleasant and most effective light for a Motor Car.
3. It is strong enough for any ordinary purpose.
4. It gives a more diffused light than the ordinary acetylene lamp.
5. It is lit immediately without any waiting.
6. It does not swell.
7. On a dark night the driver can easily peck out a telegraph post at sixty yards, seeing it quite plainly.
8. Two spare chimnies ready for use stored in each lamp in asbestos lined tubes; no risk of breakage.
9. Glass chimnies guaranteed perfectly fire-proof.
10. The only form of head lamp not objected to by the police regulations.

THE "POLKEY"
Patent Paraffin Motor Head Lights, 527 Candle Power,
Specially made for India.

No. 1 SERIES.

Nickel plated on brass with side fittings ...	Each	£ 8 0
Brass polished ...	,,	,, 7 0
Double Fork brackets for shutting, on each ...		,, 0 15

No. 2 SERIES.

Nickel plated on brass, each		£ 7 0
Brass polished ...	,,	,, 6 0
Double Fork brackets for shutting, on each ...		,, 0 15

THE "POLKEY"
Side Lights for Motor Cars.
Good light givers, burning paraffin and suitable for any size cars.

No. 1 SERIES.—Carrying chimnies.—

Nickel Plated, per pair ...		£ 4 16
Brass Polished ,, ...		,, 4 0

No. 2 SERIES.—No chimnies—

Nickel Plated, per pair ...		£ 4 10
Brass Polished ,, ...		,, 3 10

Above Lamps may be had at English Prices, less 10 per cent. for Cash. Calculation.—12 Ans. to the shilling or Rs. 15 as the Pound Sterling.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA:
MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

Mongini Brothers.

CONFECTIONERS & CATERERS.

Large and Small Parties catered for on contract inclusive Estimates given on Application.

Up-Country orders promptly attended to.

Wedding Cakes,

Sent carefully packed to any part of India.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telegrams "MONGIBROS," Bombay. Telephone No. 325.
ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

J. B. ORR'S "ZINGESSOL" PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT, Manufactured by JOHN B. ORR, F.C.S., is unrivalled as an artistic and permanent decoration.

Specially appointed by the Viceroy of India for decorating Government House 1890, also the High Commissioner Milner 1903, S. H. E. Viscount Africa.

WM. CHS. SMITH & CO
FROM LONDON.

PAINTERS & HOUSE DECORATORS.
Importers of the Best English oils and colour, &c.
Sole Agent in India, for J. B. Orr, F.C.S.

ZINCESSOL ORR'S ZINC WHITE
AND PURE OXIDE OF ZINC
Colour Washing of Walls with ORR'S INGESSOL, THE PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT.

Coloured Card and Book on Application.
OFFICE: 17-19, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay,
Opposite the Oriental Buildings.
ESTIMATES GIVEN.

"ZINGESSOL" is admirably adapted for the interior or exterior decoration of either Private Residences, Hospitals, Churches, or other Public Buildings.

THE ITALIAN STORES,
C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WINES, OILMANSTORES AND PROVISIONS,
FRESH SUPPLIES MONTHLY.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA FOR—

ANTIMALARIE RANA, The incomparable specific against Malarial Fevers prepared by the Chemist FRANCESCO RANA of Bari (Italy), and can be had from EDULJI BROS. and M. T. MADON and Co., Chemists, Arthur C. Market, Bombay.

High Class best PORTUGAL WINES from the well established House of Messrs. SANTOS AMARAL & Co., can be had from us at usual rates retail and in cases.

MILLARS' WESTRALIAN JARRAH WOOD

For Sleepers, Beams, Wharves, Bridges, Railway Carriages and Wagons, Mining and General Engineering purposes, Buildings.

Full particulars and prices on application to

MILLARS' KARRI AND JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.,
YORK BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.
Telegraphic Address:—"Jarrah Bombay." Telephone No, 838
Depots at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kolar and Karachi.

"15,000 MILES WITHOUT A PUNCTURE."
FINE RECORD OF A SET OF
DUNLOPS.

GEORGE F. MASON, Esq., M. Inst. N.A, Lloyds Bank Buildings, Mount Stuart Square, Cardiff, wrote on 5th August, 1909, as follows:—

"I am sending you two covers, 810 x 100, half of a set of four Dunlops supplied to me three years ago. They have been in constant use, winter and summer, and run well over 15,000 miles, without trouble or a single puncture . . . . . The other two of the set are still on the car, and good enough from their appearance for another 1,000 miles at least.

As I said above, I have had no punctures during the whole three years . . . . . I think their record is unique."

REDUCED IN PRICES from 1st January 1910.

WRITE FOR NEW ABRIDGED MOTOR TYRE LIST.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.,
49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY, No. 1.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

MANUFACTURERS OF - - -
Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES - - -
furnished on Application.
Hydraulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF - - - - - - -
manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.
We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF - - - - - - -
Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,
OFFICES AND WORKS
Covering over 16,000 Square Yards.
Bellasis Road, Byculla, BOMBAY.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.

'Importers of:—

KEROSINE OIL.
PETROL.
LIQUID FUEL.
PARAFIN WAX, &C.

"SILVERLIGHT" CASE OIL 150°	FOR BUNGALOW USE.
"RISING-SUN" KEROSINE	FOR ALL ILLUMINATING PURPOSES.
"SHIP" BRAND KEROSINE	FOR LIGHTING SHOPS.
"COBRA AND SWAN" KEROSINE	FOR OIL ENGINES.
"SHELL" BRAND PETROL	HIGHEST WORKING RESULTS.
LIQUID FUEL	FOR DIESEL OIL ENGINES
"PESTERINE"	FOR PLAGUE PREVENTION.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

OFFERS are invited for the PURCHASE during the official year 1910-11 of UNSORTED WOOLLEN and COTTON SWEEPINGS from the Army Clothing Factory, Alipore.

Quotations (price per lb. ex. godown) will be received up to the 24th February, 1910.

The successful offerer will have to execute a formal contract and lodge a security deposit of Rs. 500.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

TO QUARRYMEN AND OTHERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, are prepared to receive Tenders for the EXCLUSIVE RIGHT TO QUARRY STONE, at Nowroji Hill, within the limits of an area more particularly described in the Form of License admeasuring about 7,885 Square yards, lying between Chinch Bunder Road, South of Elphinstone Bridge, and 2nd Nowroji Hill Road, for a period not exceeding five years. The particulars, conditions of and Form of Tender and Form of License may be obtained on application and on payment of Rupees Five at the Offices of the Improvement Trust.

The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender. Tenders must be sent (in sealed envelopes) before One o'clock noon Standard Time, on TUESDAY, the 18th January, 1910, addressed to the ENGINEER, of the Improvement Trust and endorsed "Tender for right of quarrying," and must be accompanied by a deposit of Two Thousand Rupees.

By Order of the Board,
R. J. KENT, A. M. Inst; C. E.,
Trust Engineer.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE, P. W. D. ELECTRICAL BRANCH.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following appointments:—

1. ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, Jhelum Power Installation, Kashmir. Terms and conditions of service are briefly as under:—
   - Service temporary, and non-pensionable, terminable by one month's notice from either side.
   - Salary Rs. 700—850; biennial increment, Rs. 50.
   - Selected candidate will be required to commence on Rs. 700.
   - No joining expenses. No free quarters.
   - Travelling allowance and leave, in accordance with State Codes.
   - Thorough experience on High Tension, A.C. systems, indispensable.
2. POWER STATION SUPERINTENDENT, Jhelum Power Installation, Kashmir:—
   - Salary Rs. 500—600; biennial increment, Rs. 50.
   - Selected candidate must join on Rs. 500.
   - Other terms and conditions of service, as above.
   - Experience requisite, also as above.
   - A partially furnished bungalow at Mohora, will be provided for the Superintendent appointed, at a monthly rental, of 10 per cent. of salary.
   - Applications, with full particulars, and copies of testimonials, etc., which will not be returned, to be submitted to:—

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DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
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No slipping off the Nose.

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THE SCREAMING MUSICAL FARCE.
BLACK AND WHITE.
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BERNARD SHAW'S MILITARY SALUTE.
ARMS AND THE MAN.
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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

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WHERE TO STORE YOUR THINGS? With LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., the reliable European Agency for domestic wants, 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 13A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street Fort behind the Bank of Bombay.

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OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy: over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

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ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Unsurpassed expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

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HUGHES TOWN ROAD,
(Near the Station),
SECUNDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, and Clothe their Poor and attend to all their wants.

The Home is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among the—by no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of

THERAPION.

Unquestionably the most reliable Patent Medicine ever introduced, it has been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, Maisonneuve, the well-known Chassaignac, and indeed by all who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of these diseases has (like the famed philosopher's stone) been the object of search of some hopeful, generous minds; and far beyond the mere power—if such could ever have been discovered—of transmuting the baser metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as to replenish the failing energies of the confirmed *roué* in the one case, and in the other so effectually, speedily and safely to expel from the system without the aid, or even the knowledge of, a second party, the poisons of acquired or inherited disease in all their protean forms as to leave no taint or trace behind. Such is

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION

which may certainly rank with, if not take precedence of many of the discoveries of our day, about which so little ostentation and noise have been made, and the ever-increasing demand for this medicine wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to cast into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men. Obtainable from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London, and principal Chemists. Therapion is now also obtainable in DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONAFIDE AUCTION SALE of Valuable Jewellery.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay,
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 668 of 1909.

Raja Bahadur Narsingirji Giangirji ..... Plaintiff
v/s.
Syed Sirdar Alikhan and another ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from the abovenamed Plaintiff, the mortgagee, and at the risk and on account of the first Defendant abovenamed and in pursuance of an order of the High Court made in the above suit, dated the 28th day, September, 1909, the Undersigned will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 12th day of January 1910, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), the undermentioned valuable jewellery belonging to the estate of the late Nawab Sirdar Diler Jung, Bahadur, C.I.E. The Sale is without reserve and each lot will be knocked down to the highest bidder.

PARTICULARS OF JEWELLERY.

1. one jugni ckadat (necklace with pearls).
2. one pair gold toda almasi, (gold anklets with diamonds, rubies and emeralds).
3. chintck almasi, (neck ornament of diamonds and emeralds).
4. champa kali, (neck ornament of diamonds and emeralds.
5. one pair bajoobands, (anklets of diamonds, pearls and gold setting).
6. one pair kada almasi, (two round rings enamelled gold with diamonds).
7. one pair kangni and one pathoori (enamelled gold with diamonds).
8. one pair karan phul (ear-rings, pearl and emerald pendants with string of pearls).
9. one pair anti (ear ornament with two pearls and one emerald each).
10. one pair paijab (foot ornament of enamelled gold diamonds and pearls).
11. one har almasi (necklace in plush case with 15 pendants of diamonds and emeralds).
12. one pair bajoobund almasi (armlets diamonds set in gold).
13. one pair toda almasi (amulets with diamonds set in gold).
14. one pair toda almasi (anklets with diamonds set in gold).
15. one pair dustbund almasi (wristlets, diamonds set in gold).
16. one taviz merveridvala (charm of gold set with diamonds).
17. one pair chand bali (ear ornament).

The jewellery is on view at the Rooms of Auctioneers, A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

The correctness of the description of the ornaments is not guaranteed, but intending purchasers must ascertain the particulars for themselves.

AUCTION SALE of a Valuable Landed Property at Canal, Near Chunar Kiln.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of January, 1910, at the hour of 4-30 p. m. (S.T.), in the afternoon, sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned property by order and under instructions of the mortgagee, Vithabai, daughter of Tukaram Gholap and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Anandrao Ramchandra, in exercise of the power of sale, contained in the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 25th day of August 1908, executed by the above mortgagor in favour of the mortgagee.

Description of the Property.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, forming a portion of the land, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 199, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate on the north side of Canal Street, outside the Fort, and in Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 145 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 3835 and Street No. 163 and [illegible] as follows:—On the East by the property of Jouba Naronba, on the West by the property of Joan Caitan D'Souza, on the North by a passage and on the South by the said Canal Street.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Manchershah and Narmadashanker, attorneys for the said mortgagee, at their office in No. 13 Military Square Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SALE ON FRIDAY, 14th JANUARY.

On FRIADAY, the 14th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in Forbes Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Greaves, Cotton Co.'s office, the entire stock of Messrs. Fred Delair, photographers and others, consisting of large studio camera with stand, out-door bodoir camera, 8 by 10 enlarging lens, cabinet camera by 8 by 10, back-ground, chemical dark-room, slides, dishes, fancy photo ornaments, Corinthian pillars, railings, stands, head-rests, curtains, fancy card mountings, measure glasses, photo show cases, albums, new design drawingroom suit in 10 pieces, brass inlaid almirah, piano, dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, dining table, glassware, crockery and plateware, terra cotta and parian figures for photo studio, iron chest, book cases, about 25 dozen photograph records, large lot of negatives, etc.

P. S.—If desired by any purchaser the studio with Cameras and accessories will be put up first in one lot.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF VERY valuable properties known as "Watson's Hotel Annexe" and the "Watson's" or "Esplanade Hotel" in Bombay.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction,
Suit No. 668 of 1909.

Raja Bahadur Narsingirji Giangirji of Hyderabad, Deccan ..... Plaintiff
vs.
1 Syed Sirdar Ali Khan, Executor of the last Will of Nawab Syed Abdul Hakkarnalker, Sirdar Diler-ul-Mulk, Bahadur, and
2. Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmad Patel.....Defendants.

Under instructions from and by order of Limji N. Banaji, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in the above suit by an order of the High Court, dated the 11th November, 1909, and 2nd December, 1909, respectively, and pursuant to the directions contained in the said order, Messrs. CRAWFORD and COMPANY, Auctioneers, will, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of January, 1910, at 4 o'clock (S. T.) in the afternoon, put up for sale by Public Auction at the premises as a going concern, the very valuable property known as the Watson's Hotel Annexe, situate at Apollo Bunder Road in Bombay, consisting of the immoveable property described in the first schedule hereto, together with the entire stock of the furniture, crockery, cutlery, glassware, electric and other fittings, engines and dynamos, used in connection with the business of the said Hotel, together also with the Good Will of the said business and will also on MONDAY the 17th day of January, 1910, at the same hour similarly put up for sale as a going concern at the premises the very valuable property known as the "Watsons" or "Esplanade Hotel" situate at the Esplanade Road, in Bombay, consisting of the immoveable property described in 2nd schedule hereto, together with the entire stock of the furniture, crockery, fittings, Good Will as aforesaid.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

All that right, title and interest of the parties to the above suit in all and singular the leasehold land and hereditaments, comprised in and demised by the Indenture of Lease, dated the 22nd December, 1885, and made between the Trustee of the Port of Bombay of the one part and Syed Abdul Hak Sirdar Dilerjung, C.I.E., of the other part, for a term of 50 years, commencing from the 1st February, 1883, (renewable as therein mentioned) situate on the Wellington Reclamation Estate, and fronting on the Apollo Bunder Road, in Bombay, containing by admeasurement 8,129 2-9 square yards, or thereabouts, together with very substantial tenements and buildings thereon, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 10 and forming a part of Collector's New Survey Nos. 95,59, and bounded on or towards the north by the Government Dockyard, on or towards the south by the Apollo Bunder Road, on or towards the east by land in occupation of the Royal Yacht Club and on or towards the west partly by the Post Office Stables and partly by land in the occupation of F. Muraglia and Company and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 895 (1) to 896 (7) and Street No. 6-6a and 6f.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

All that right, title and interest of the parties to the above suit in all and singular the leasehold land, hereditaments and premises comprised in and demised by the Indentures of Lease, dated the 20th September, 1872, and made between the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part and Hannah Maria Watson and others of the other part, for a term of 999 years comprising from the 26th August, 1837, situate on the Esplanade Road in Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,484 square yards, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 62, New No. 18997 and New Survey No. 84 and 7 and bounded on or towards the north by the Fuller Road, on or towards the east by a foot path and the Esplanade Road, on or towards the west by a public street and on or towards the south by the property, formerly of Ardeshir Hormasji Wadia but now of the Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Ltd., together with a very substantially built 4 storeyed building thereon, assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 1163, Street Nos. 10, 2, 4 and 6 Esplanade and Fuller Roads.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Thakurdas and Co., Solicitors for the Receiver, at their Office No. 25, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to Messrs. Crawford and Co., Auctioneers, at their Office, in Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 12th January, 1910.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21 MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO COLLECTORS OF OLD CHINESE PORCELAIN AND CHINESE WORKS OF ART.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, TOMORROW, THURSDAY, the 13th January and FRIDAY, the 14th January, 1910, sell by Public Auction, opposite Bombay Club, and next to A. Bernard and Co., Esplanade Road, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), a collection of Old Chinese Kang-He, Keen-Lung, Kia-Ching, Chingwha and other porcelain pieces, consisting of blue and white vases, plates, celadon vases and bottles, powdered blue vases, jars, sang-le-Boeuf bowls, black enamelled and decorated vases, bottles and bowls, white glazed vases, costly jade bangles, bowls, flower-holders, wine cups, buckles, jade and crystal seal centres, engraved and pierced jade pieces and figures, valuable Jasper bowls, flower holders, old porcelain snuff bottles, painted and carved in relief, crystal and ruby glass snuff bottles, embroidered cushion covers, mantel-pieces, cut figures of birds and similar works of art.

The above collection, besides containing valuable jade articles, includes some rare old crystal jade and porcelain snuff bottles.

Goods will be on view three days previous to sale.

Catalogues will be obtained from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th January, 1910.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES at Janjikar Street and Sarang Street or Bhoosari Mohalla.

Under instructions from Messrs. Heptoolahbai Abdulali and Alibhai Moola Jeewanjee, the Executors and Trustees of the last Will and codicil of Hussan Ali Moola Adamjee and pursuant to the decretal order of reference, dated the 24th July, 1909, made by the High Court, in Suit No. 334 of 1909, (Heptoollahbai Abdulali vs. Shaikh Sharaf Ali Mamujee), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th January, 1910, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following valuable landed properties:—

All that piece or parcel of Farzendari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or range of Buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the north side of Janjikar Street leading to Goolam Mohidin Dewjee Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 75 3-9 square yards, be the same, a little more or less, and bounded on or towards the east by the property of Canjee Herjee, on or towards the west by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by the property of Essabeebee, widow, and on or towards the south by the said Janjikar Street and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 513, and Street Nos. 154-62, and are in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

On the same day, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate lying and being in the west side of Sarang Street or Bhoosari Mohalla, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 153 7/9 square yards, be the same, a little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the Sarang Street, on or towards the west by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by the property of Tyaballi Malabari, and on or towards the south by the property of Ayabbay Tyaballi, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Street Nos. 166-168, and Ward No. 139, and which premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Thakurdass and Co., Solicitors to the Trustees or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable small Cottages and Excellent Building Plots, at Lanowli.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 18th January, 1910, sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.), by order of E.W. Fritchley, Esqr., certain land and buildings belonging to him and situate on the South-West of the Lanowli Woods.

The land is divided into twelve excellent building plots, containing about three-quarters of an acre each and will be sold with the right of using water from one or two good and large spring wells, adjacent to the plots.

The building consists of two very desirable English cottages with out-houses, etc., and shady gardens; the floors of the cottages are tiled throughout.

Private offers will be received by the undersigned, before the day of sale.

For further particulars, plan of the property and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 12th January, 1910.

THE BEST "APENTA" NATURAL APERIENT WATER

FILLED AT THE SPRINGS, BUDA PEST, HUNGARY.

BOOKS FOR SALE

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY,
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW,
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Re 1.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Ap

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, January 10.

Consols 2 1/2 per cent. ... ... 82 13/16+1/8
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs ... 25/19 +0 1/2
Rentes 3 per cent. ... ... 99—1/4
Berlin Cheques on London. ... 20·45+0 1/2
Bar Silver Spot... ... ... 24 3/16+1/16
Do. 2 months hence. ... ... 24 3/16+1/16
Closing Tone of Silver—Steady at the advanced
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent. ... 82 13/16 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight
(Bank buying rate). 1-3-15 1/2
Discount Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. since 6th January.
3 1/2 per cent. Indian Stock
(Sterling Loan) ... ... 96 1/2 unchgd
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight... 3 3/8 unchgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight 3 1/4 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months... 3 3/4 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months... 3 7/8 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.) ... ... 77-9 unchgd
Interest day to-day loans ... ... 2 1/4 unchgd
Do. of day market loans ... 2 1/2 unchgd

MANCHESTER, January 10.

COTTON.

						Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool					...	5,000
Do day's Sales on Spot and for Exp						.....
Do. Day's Sales of East Indian					...	.....
Do. Day's Imports...					...	6,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot					...	Quiet.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures					...	Flat.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian					...	Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market...					...	Quiet.
Mid-Americans	...	...			...	8-32+5
Egyptian F. G. F.	...	...			...	13 5/8 +1/16

	J.-F.	F.-M.	M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.
Cotton Delivery	8·01	8·02	8·05	8·06	8·08
Mid. Uplands	— 3	— 4	— 5	— 5	— 5
G. O. C.					
Liverpool	J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.	
	8·08	8·07	7·80	7·31	
	— 5	— 5	— 5	— 7	

LINSEED.

LONDON, January 10.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 57 1/4
" " months, Jan.-Feb.
" " Ports, Antwerp.
" " Buyers, sellers, &c. Done.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, January 10.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ... 25,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ... 12,000
Do. Exports to Continent... ... 12,000
Futures at New York ..... Declined owing to longs unloading and to foreign selling.
Do. at New York ..... May 15·34—72
Spot Cotton at New York ... 15·45—49
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 8 3/4 unchgd.
Demand Bills ... ... 4·86 3/4+1/8
Silver Commercial Bars ... 52 1/8+1/8
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ... 15 1/2—1/4
Tone of Spot Cotton ... ... Steady.
Futures at New Orleans ... Mar. 15·02—80
Do. at New Orleans ... May 15·38—85

WASHINGTON, January 10.

The United States Census Bureau gives the amount of cotton ginned up to 1st January as 9,646,000 bales. Last year 12,465,228.

WHEAT.

LONDON, January 10.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Buyers, etc.—No sellers.
Tone—Quiet.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian 41
Months—Dec.-Jan.
Buyers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.
Rapeseed—Yellow Gujarat 47
Do. Months—April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone—Firm.
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 43 1/2
Do. Months—Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone—Firm.
Linseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship... 61
Do. Months—April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Done.
Tone—Firmer.
Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492lbs. C.I.F. 42 1/2
Do. Months—Jan.
Do. Name of Ports—London.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Done.
Tone—Quiet.
Wheat F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs C.I.F. 41 3-4
Do. Months—Jan.
Do. Name of Ports—London.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Value.
Tone—Quiet.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber ... ... 7-3 1/2 Value.

SUGAR.

Sugar—16 3/4 May August—Sellers.
Tone—Firm.

ARRIVALS.

Lydford—Ville de la Ciotat.

BOMBAY, JANUARY 11.

EXCHANGE.

The opening tone of the market was quiet to-day, and some banks did business to a small extent for T. T. at 1s. 4 3-32d. but as there were many buyers it soon declined to 1s. 4 1-16d. and for demand from 1s. 4 1-8d. to 1s. 4 3-32d.

The closing rates were T.T. at 1s. 4 1-16d., Demand at 1s. 4 3-32d. and 3 months' sight credits at 1s. 4 5-16d.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	... ...	1s. 4 1/16d.
Demand Do.	... ...	1s. 4 3/32d.
3 m/s. credit	... ...	1s. 4 5/16d.
Demand Francs	... ...	169 1/4
3 m/s Credits	... ...	171
Demand Marks	... ...	127
3 m/s. Credits	... ...	129 1/4
30 d/s. Hongkong	... ...	131 3/4
" Shanghai	... ...	175
" Japan	... ...	149 3/4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Government Paper rate to-day declined to Rs. 93 3-4 both for ready and settlement.

BULLION.

Bar Silver in London was up by 1-16 at 24 3-16 both for ready and forward and New York by 1-8 at 52 1-2.

Local market in Gold was quiet and practically nothing to report.

Prices in Silver were firm and steady, and it is believed that there will be a rise in its near future.

We quote :—

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
97 touch Fakirsett...	23	9	6
97 touch Chintoo	22	4	0
National Bank	24	0	8
Chartered Bank	24	0	0
Sovereigns Shield —	15	1	6
Do Dragon	15	0	0
Australian	24	0	0
Mints' Slabs	23	15	0

SILVER.

	Rs.	a.	p.
17 1/2 Penny	63	13	0
17 Penny ready	62	12	0
First Settlement	63	15	0
Second "	64	4	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed : Home prices were up by 9d. There was a good demand both for ready and forward, and prices were put up one anna higher.

Rapeseed : Home prices were up by 1d. and locally they advanced by annas four, there being a good demand both for ready and forward.

Wheat : Market at home as well as here remained quiet but unchanged.

Castorseed : Steady, and prices have gone up by 8 annas.

Cottonseed : Steady, with an advance of 8 annas.

Gingellyseed, Poppyseed, Mowraseed } Dull.

We quote :—

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Bold ...	...Rs. 10 9
Linseed, Small ...	... " 10 7
RAPESEED—	
Brown Cawnpore ...	...Rs. 6 15
Yellow do. ...	... " 7 8
Do. Gujarat ...	... " 7 11
Poppyseed ...	... " 10 0
Castorseed ...	... " 33 to 34-8
Mowraseed... ...	... " 6 3
Maize ...	... " 21 to 22
Groundnuts ...	... " 39 to 42
Mustardseed ...	... " 80 to 85
Gingellyseed ...	... " 37 to 46
Khandesh Howri ...	}
Gulburga do. ...	} " 45 to 46
Kalbur do. ...	}
Itarsi do. ...	
White Gin, Bold 95/5	}
Do. do. do. 85/15	}
Do. do. do. 75/25...	} " 42 to 45
Do. Mixed 50/50...	}
Do. Gin, Small 50/50...	}
Do. do. 85/15...	}
Do. Black Kutni	... " 37 to 38
WHEAT—	
Choice Pissi ...	... " 42
Hard Red... ...	... " 33 to 34
Jubalpore, 70/30 ...	... " 34 to 37
Delhi	... " 37 to 38

Summary of Daily Arrivals of Wheat and Seeds by rail and sea during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Monday, 10th January :—

Wheat	14,813 cwts
Linseed	793 "
Rape, Rai and Mustardseed ...	3,505 "
Gingellyseed	55,337 "
Poppyseed...	1,546 "
Groundnuts	13,126 "
Castorseed	6,782 "
Rice	9,229 "
Myrabollams	6,988 "
Cottonseed	63,176 "
Mowraseed...	825 "
Gram	3,785 "
Joowar	3,329 "
Maize	1,629 "

LOCAL YARN.

There was a good demand for 12 and 20s. yarn, but limited business passed because sellers were firm in their prices.

Bales.		No.		
700	China ...	12	at	6-14
300	Moon ...	12	at	6-14
200	New Empress ...	20	at	7-7
200	Howard ...	20	at	7-7

BANKS.

Bombay	1,500
India	67 1/2
Indian Specie	55

PRESSES.

New Berar ... ... — 580

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bamankua Manganese... ...	9 1/2
Bombay E. S. T. C. Pref. ...	151 1/2
Bombay Steam Navigation (Ord)	311 1/4
Colaba Land & Mill	1,070

RAILWAYS.

Tapti-Valley 440

COTTON.

Liverpool was up by 5 points at 8·32 and New York was down by 35 points at 15·45. Broach ginned good in the morning declined from Rs. 310 to Rs. 298 and Broach fine from Rs. 337 to Rs. 333. At Colaba Good Broach was quoted Rs. 304 and fine Rs. 330. There was a big drop all round in the market from Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 to other class of goods. There were more sellers than buyers. Good purchases were made both by exporters and mills. The opener showed a further decline of 25 to 27 points which will cause a sharp decline in prices to-night.

We learn of the following purchases made to-day :—

Bales.			Rs.
200	Chikhla	...Tata Sons & Co ...	285
200	Bengal	... do ...	267
100	do	...D. D. Currance ...	268
150	Khandeish	...A. Moritz & Co ...	265
100	Jalna	...Jeewraj Balloo ...	277
200	Khandeish	...Jubilee Mills ...	268
100	Dhulia	...Saraswati Mills ...	266
200	Yeotmal	...R. D. Master ...	301
200	Bengal	...Gill & Co ...	260
100	do	...P. Visharam & Co ...	267
400	Kashipore Gin	...Gaddum & Co ...	275
100	Bengal	...Volkart Bros ...	256
100	do	...Phoenix Mills ...	242
200	do	...Colaba Land Mills ...	242
300	Parbani	...Bombay Cotton Mills.	321
500	Dhamangaum	...W Wolff & Co ...	299
100	Shandwa	...Morarji Mills ...	280
100	Karanja	... do ...	285
100	Bengal	...Madhavji Mills ...	245

We quote :—

	Jan. Ready. Rs.
Bengal Fine ...	268
" F. Good ...	258
Khandesh Fine ...	272
" F. Good ...	266
Amraoti Fine ...	285
Akola Khangaum Fine ...	283
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine ...	294
Yeotmal Fine ...	299
Nagpore Fine ...	305
Wardha Hinganghat Fine ...	307
Methia Fine ...	271
Broach Fine ...	330 May
" Gin Good ...	304 "
Sawginned " ...	312 "
Westerns ginned machine ...	303 "
Coompta " ...	326 "

Daily arrivals of Cotton by rail and sea during 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Monday, 10th Jan :—

Khandesh	5,519 Bales.
Central India	2,442 "
Barsi and Nagur	3,650 "
Berar	3,053 "
Central Provinces	2,884 "
Oomras	16,948 "
Dholera	420 "
Bengals (N. W. P.)	2,083 "
Bengals (Rajputana)	1,639 "
Sind	77 "
Total	21,147 Bales.

LIVERPOOL, January 11.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	Easier.
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	13,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Jan.—Feb.	7·76—25
Feb.—Mar.	7·78—25
Mar.—Apl.	7·81—24
Apl.—May.	7·82—24
May—June	7·84—24
June—July	7·84—24
July—Aug.	7·83—24
Aug.—Sept.	7·55—25
Sept.—Oct.	7·14—17

FREIGHT.

Ports.	This month.	Next month.
Antwerp	15 0	... 15 6
Dunkirk	15 0	... 15 6
Havre	16 0	... 16 0
Hull	15 0	... 15 0
Liverpool	16 0	... 15 6
Marseilles	16 0	... 15 6
Genoa	15 0	... 15 6
London... ...	16 0	... 16 0
Hamburg	16 0	... 16 0
Trieste... ...	17 6	... 17 0
Venice	17 6	... 17 0
Open Ports ...	...Feb. to May	... 15 6

Rates unchanged. Market is going on as usual.

METALS.

Home prices are maintained. Copper is quoted £72 and Y. Metal £53 but no business is done at these rates. Dealers are again thinking of forming a ring but nothing definite has resulted.

We quote :—

				Lbs.	
Copper Braziers 4×4	...	...		21	
				28	
				35	
				42	
				56	Rs. 57 4
				63	
				70	
				77	
				84	
Yellow Metal Sheets	...	...		21	
				28	
				35	Rs. 46 10
				42	
				49	
				56	
Tin Ingots.	...	...	...	...	" 41 13
Spelter	S M	...	...	...	
	M M	...	...	...	" 19 6
	J	...	...	...	
	G	...	...	...	
Georgshutte		...	...	...	" 22 6
Copper Ingots	K S	...	...	...	" 51
Copper Sheetings	...	lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14			" 52
Yellow Metal Sheetings		lbs. 14, 16			
		10, 12			" 48

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Monday, January 10.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullions. Rs.	Sovs and half Sovs. Rs.	Coin. Other coin. Rs.
10 Boxes ...	...	7,50,000	...
10 do ...	...	7,50,000	...
110 do ...	...	8,25,000	...
70 do ...	...	52,50,000	...
10 do ...	...	7,50,000	...
680 do ...	...	51,00,000	...
1 Box ...	...	...	2,958
2 Packages...	...	3,165	25,858

Importers.	Vessels.	From.
Mercantile Bank of India.	Salsette	Port Said
Chartered Bank of India A. and China ...	do	Alexandria
Do	do	Paris via Port Said
National Bank of India ...	do	Alexandria
Do	do	Port Said
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp...	do	do
B. Castoorchand...	do	Marseilles
Sundry Importers	do	Aden

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY by rail on 8th & 9th Jan. 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	129	1,52,526
B. B. & C. I. Railway...	123	1,42,806

DAILY EXPORTS, JANUARY 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Carthasion s—4,000 cwts cottonseed, Sanday and Co; 997 cwts maize, E D Sassoon and Co; 3,870 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey.

Dalemoor s—2,250 tons manganese ore R A Willes; 3,877 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

Gibralter s—33 bales wool, B Harbham; 975 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji.

Scindia s—70 bales wool, M Ruttansee; 5,071 cwts maize, Sanday and Co; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 54 cwts condiments, M Poonjiaji and Sons; 105 cwts gum, B Damji and Co; 2,000 cwts maize, L Drefuse and Co; 9 bales wool, C Balkishandas; 30 bales wool, M Joosub; 47 bales wool, J M Dams.

FOR LONDON.

India s—36 cwts buffalo horns, J M Rehimtoola; 1 bale carpets, David Sassoon and Co; 20 cases tea and 1 bale carpets, Latham and Co; 50 cwts fishmaws, R Dhunji and Co; 1-2 cwts torteise shells, S Megji; 11 bales carpets and 7 bales cow hairs, King King and Co; 6 bales carpets Fleming Shaw and Co; 32 bales skins, H A Oomer; 4 bales carpets, S J Tellary; 2 cases bristles, J A Begbie and Co; 20 bales skins, M J Joemabhey and Co; 12 bales skins, R Moloobhoy; 112 cwts rubber, A H A Chawalla.

FOR NEW YORK.

India s—9 bales carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

Othello s—1,165 cwts myrabollams, W Becher.

Scindia s—12 casks skins, Enrico N Stein.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 4,002 cwts teelseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 256 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1,000 cwts biscuits, 6,324 cwts teelseed and 1,061 cwts groundnuts, L Dreyfuse and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Scindia s—100 bales cotton Volkart Brothers; 300 bales cotton Glazebrook & Co; 200 bales cotton H. Spinner & Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Scindia s—720 cwts cottonseed Ralli Bros; 11 cwts. dry fish C. F. Vakil and Co; 2,000 cwts musoor L. Drefuse and Co; 1,040 cwts myrabollams T. Memraz.

FOR HULL.

Renaldo s—2,000 cwts cottonseed C. Monraji, 4,000 cwts cottonseed H. Jaitha and Co; 12,000 cwts cottonseed W. Bechar; 500 cwts cottonseed, and 336 cwts castorseed G. Ishimji.

Coronation s—336 cwts cottonseed V. Odhawji; 8,000 cwts cottonseed W. Bechar.

Othello s—45 bales hemp T. Purshotam and Co; 1,050 cwts myrabolams E. Oomersey; 18 cwts. cottonseed T. Memraz.

FOR GHENT.

Othello s.—110 bales cotton Diwadker and Co.

Rinaldo s.—110 bales cotton Liladher and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Carthasion s.—201 cwts mustardseed Bauner and Krasnse; 2,000 cwts rapeseed David Sassoon and Co, 220 bales cotton Tata sons and Co; 110 bales cottonfy K Visram and Co; 2,000 cwts castorseed H Mnganlal; 1,000 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,001 cwts teelseed A Blascheck and Co; 550 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 3,000 cwts myrabollams G Madhawji and Co.

Clodmoor s.—2,000 tons manganese ore S Smidt and Co; 2,593 cwts teelseed, 6,000 cwts poppyseed and 4,000 cwts rapeseed L Drefuse and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Silksworth Hall s.—275 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 4,000 cwts teelseed L Drefuse and Co; 330 bales cotton A Moritz and Co, 952 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

Chupra s—2,000 tons manganese ore, Killick Nixon and Co; 40 bales hemp, A Moritz and Co.

Queenmoor s—2,001 cwts teelseed, J Fachers; 2,006 cwts myrabollams, W Bechar.

FOR HAMBURG.

Ranenfels s—3 balas cotton. H E Bode and Sons; 200 bales cottonfy, J C Tadiwalla and Co; 100 cwts timber, V Harridas; 550 cwts myrabollams and 80 bales hemp, E Oomersey.

FOR GENOA.

D Balduine s—25 bales cotton, A Blaschek and Co; 368 bales cotton. Ralli Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

D Balduino s—240 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 360 cwts castorseed, G Boggiano and Co; 100 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bohemia s—55 bales cotton, Guddum and Co; 6 bales cotton, A Blaschek and Co; 896 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MIDDLESBROUGH.

Rinaldo s—125 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR VENICE.

Bohemia s—168 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR BOSTON.

Scindia s—49 cases skins, Enrico N Stein.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ischia s—52 cwts wheat flour, A K M Hasan.

Assaye s—200 bales twist, M B Kaisha.

Bingo Maru s—150 bales twist, M B Kaisha; 335 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 35 cwts sandlewood, M M Essabhoy

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bingo Maru s—400 bales twist, M B Kaisha.

Assaye s—10 bales twist Central India Mill; 400 bales cotton Tata Sons and Co; 2 bales cotton Nusserwanji Bros and Co; 850 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Ischia s—600 bales cotton Valkart Bros; 300 bales cotton The New Mofussil and Co; 200 bales cotton The Japan Cotton Trading and Co; 300 bales cotton M B Kaisna; 1,000 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 800 bales cotton H Gooculdass and Co.

Iran s—167 bales cotton Tata Sons and Co; 2,000 bales cotton The Japan Cotton Trading and Co; 1,000 bales cotton R D Master and Co; 600 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 300 bales cotton H Gooculdas and Co; 250 bales cotton S J David and Co.

Bingo Maru s—300 bales cotton M B Kaisha; 500 bales cotton H Gooculdas and Co; 100 bales cotton N Futehally and Co; 550 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 500 bales cotton S J David and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Iran s—1,000 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co.

Ischia s—900 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co; 400 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 200 bales cotton, H. N. Madraswalla and Co.

Bingo Maru s—9 cwts condiments, M. Poonjiaji and Sons; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Ischia s—500 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton H. N. Madraswalla and Co.

Iran s—2,000 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co; 700 bales cotton, H. Gooculdas and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, R. D. Master and Co.

Bingo Maru s—200 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR MOJI.

Bingo Maru s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Devanha—4,785 tons Captain H Powell sailed for China on 22nd day of December with 149 chests opium, 9,695 bales twist, 9,520 bales cotton and the following cargo :—

FOR SHANGHAI.

50 chest opium, S J David and Co; 25 chests opium 175 bales twist cloth and 620 bales twist, J D Sassoon and Co; 7 bales cotton and 100 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co; 1,850 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 598 bales cotton, D D Currance and Co; 343 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 749 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 100 bales cotton. M B Kaisha; 2,000 bales cotton, Nusserwanji Bros and Co; 1,824 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 1,300 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co; 100 bales twist, M M Essabhoy; 250 bales twist. C Ebrahim and Co; 100 bales twist, M B Kaisha; 300 bales twist, C Bomanji and Co; 1,350 bales twist, C Bhawanidas; 1,000 bales twist, S J David and Co; 50 tons old iron. E Boggiano and Co; 5 cases butter, E F Cavarana; 15 cases sandlewood, M Chaganlal and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

25 chests opium and 25 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 49 bales opium, P and O S N and Co; 200 bales twist, M B Kaisha; 500 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co; 176 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 750 bales twist. C Ebrahim and Co; 500 bales twist, S J David and Co; 500 bales cotton Glazebrook and Co; 500 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 18 cases sandlewood M Jamnadas; 27 cases condiments, M Poonjiaji and Sons; 3 cases perfume, oil, N S Bharoocha; 3 cases genda horns, M H E Ellias; 47 cases sharkfins, 3 cases fishmaws and 1 bundle ivory, K N Mianee and Co; 2 bundles ivory, H Rawji; 7 bundles, ivory, G H M Casam; 60 cases gum, and 40 cases olibanum, P Jaithabhoy.

FOR KOBE.

30 bags gum, A H Mowji and Co; 1,627 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

965 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 3 bundles ivory, H Rawji; 19 cases galls, M M Essabhoy.

FOR OSAKA.

50 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co.

FOR PENAG.

23 cases butter, Staffed and Co; 48 cases ghee, M J Manasech.

FOR ILOILO.

15 bales twist, Lyon and Co.

FOR SAMARANY.

6 bales twist, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR SINGAPORE.

6 cases butter, National Dairy and Co; 66 bags chilles. 20 bags gram and 25 bales twist, N Vadilal; 166 bales twist, Lyon and Co; 13 bales twist, C Bhawanidas; 43 bales twist, M S E Angalia and Co; 29 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 37 cases raisins, M Ladhoo; 11 cases cotton, A T Esmailji.

FOR COLOMBO.

20 cases ghee, H Saboobhoy; 57 bales cotton, A Habibhoy; 51 cases cotton goods, D B Khan and Co; 21 cases butter, National Dairy and Co; 25 cases butter Imperial Dairy and Co; 4 cases carpets. H Cawasji; 4 cases cotton goods, E Spinner and Co; 17 cases raisins and 3 cases jardaleo, E A Hoosein.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, COMMANDING R. V. A.

Bombay, 11th January.

5 PROFICIENCY CLASS.

Parade for the week for Nos. 1 and 2 Companies. Thursday the 13th at 7 p.m. at the R V A Club Apollo Bunder.

6 DRILLS.

Saturday the 15th inst at Mahaluxmi Fort. Parade at Grant Road Station at 4-50 p.m. cyclists to proceed direct to Fort.

Dress.—Khaki and Helmets.

7 DRILLS E. E. Co.

Wednesday and Friday the 12th and 14th inst at 6-30 p.m. Parade at Apollo Bunder and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning.

8 STRENGTH.

The following members having joined are taken on the Strength of the Corps and posted as under No. 1287 Trumpeter F Pearce No 2 Sub-Div. No. 1 Co No. 1283 Gr. J. Smith No. 1 Sub-Div. No. 1 Co.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lt., R. A., Adjt., R. V. A.

NOTICE.

The following is the result of Spoon Competitions of the 9th instant.

200 yards.

Class I	Corpl Hainsworth	... 32	3=29
Class 2	Gr Forbes ...	... 28	2=26

600 yards.

Class I	Corpl Hainsworth	... 28	4=24
Class II	Gr Dixon ...	... 25	2=23

R. W. BARKER, Br., Hon. Secy. Br. A. R. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 12th January.

39.—Detail for the week ending 15th instant.

To-day Wednesday 12th instant—"G" Coy. parade at the Gymkhana at 7-30 a.m.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

11.—Commanding Officer's Parade.

Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m.

Dress.—Drill Order, Uniform with Cape.

Subject.—Skirmishing. Paras 45 to 57 and 76 to 85 Infantry Training 1905.

Thursday 13th inst.—"L" Coy, Parade on Coy, Parade Ground at 8 a.m.

Friday 14th inst—All Recruits of the current season to parade at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m.

40. Camp of Instruction.—It is notified for information that the Annual Camp of Instruction will take place at Santa Cruz from the 29th January to the 5th February.

The General Officer Commanding will make his Annual Inspection of the Corps on Saturday the 5th February.

41. Rifle Meeting—It is notified for information that the Annual Rifle Meeting will take place about the end of February. Only those members who have fired their course of Musketry are eligible to compete.

42. Rifle Meeting.—The All Comers Match 1st Bn. G. I. P. Ry. Volrs. will be fired at Ghat Kopar on the 24th January.

Shooting commence at 8 a.m.

Post entries allowed.

43.—Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class Firing as follows :—

Friday the 14th.
Saturday the 15th.
Sunday the 16th.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6.5 a.m.

44.—Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "E" Company :—

No. 6811 Cyclist R. Collyer.
No. 6812 " G. Collyer.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt., Adjt., B. V. R.

CONSTIPATION.

A RELIABLE AND LASTING CURE.

Constipation means that there is not a regular and sufficient action of the bowels. It is a very dangerous disorder because it prevents the body's waste from leaving the system and this waste soon turns to poison. This is how many fatal diseases begin; and it is always wise to keep a box of Doan's Dinner Pills handy, and to take a dose whenever a day passes without a motion of the bowels. Doan's Dinner Pills restore to the muscles of the bowels their natural power of discharging the decaying waste matter which would otherwise cause disease. They soften the mass of waste, and so prevent discomfort and pain in passing. This medicine is prepared from pure vegetable extracts, which tone up the whole digestive system, restoring a regular and natural action to the stomach, liver and bowels, and stimulating the flow of the digestive fluids, so that perfect digestion is assured.

"At the birth of my first child," says Mrs. Thorkildsen, of 13, Nile Row, Poole, England, "I had to go under chloroform, as I never seemed to have completely got over the effects of the anaesthetic, for I have suffered ever since from serious stomach troubles and constipation.

"Parts of my body always seemed numbed; there was no feeling whatever in my legs. For days and days I would have fearful headaches, and the cruel throbbing used to make me cry out. Sometimes it came over all dark before my eyes. When I went upstairs quickly my heart throbbed, and I perspired freely.

"I have suffered terribly from constipation, and more than once I have been costive for a whole fortnight. Only a few days ago I had an attack which left me almost dead.

"I am very pleased to tell you that Doan's Dinner Pills have relieved me wonderfully. They have restored a natural action to the bowels, and taken away that terrible numb feeling from the limbs. I cannot say enough for this splendid medicine."

Doan's Ointment is sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per pot, or 6 pots for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P.O. Box 20, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for very additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

THOMPSON—January 10, at Sutton, Surrey, the wife of Brian W. O. Thompson, of a son.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BANAJEE—January 10, at Warden Road, Breach House, Pai Dhanbaijee, widow of the late Mr. Mancherjee Nowrojee Banajee.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

NUTT—McKERROW—December 24, at St. Paul's, Umballa, by the Rev. K. G. Foster, M. A., Captain Harold Rothery Nutt, Indian Medical Service, third son of W. H. Rothery Nutt Esqr, of London, to Minnie, eldest daughter of William McKerrow Esqr., of London.

DEATH.

REYNOLDS—December 25, at Dehra Dun, Katherine Reynolds, daughter of the late Michael Cockburn, Registrar of the Supreme Court, Calcutta, and wife of Thos. Reynolds, aged 75.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR.
Byculla Bridge, Byculla, Bombay.
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY

Excelsior Cinematograph, 7, 8-30, 10 and 11 p.m.

Skating Rink, Cruickshank-road, 6 to 8 p. m. and 9-30 to 11. p.m.

Maxim: "Qui fa le fatti suvi, non s'embratta le mani" ["He who doth his own business defileth not his fingers".]—ITALIAN PROVERB.

SIR DORABJI J. TATA.—Sir Dorabji J Tata and Lady Tata are expected to return to Bombay by the English mail steamer of the 28th instant.

MR. K. R. CAMA MEMORIAL FUND.—The first meeting of the K. R. Cama Memorial Fund Committee will be held to-day at the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society (Town Hall) at six o'clock.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Owing to the delay to the English Mail this week, the departure of the Karachi mail steamer will be postponed until after the arrival in harbour of the "Oceana." The Karachi, Sindh and Persian Gulf mails will consequently not be closed at the Bombay General Post Office until 3 p.m. on Friday the 14th instant.

ENTERTAINMENT AT POONA.—On Monday last the annual sports and treat for the Catholic children of Poona were held on the Catholic Institute grounds. Bishop Doering presided. The Cantata "Heilige Nacht" which closed the proceedings was well rendered, and reflects great credit on Mdlle Louise Fonseca for the able way in which she trained the little actors and actresses. The Managing Committee of the Institute deserves great credit for the complete success of the evening.

THE LIFE OF LORD MINTO ON A POST-CAR

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Jan. 11.

Asaye.....4359 Jones .....P & O S N Co
Britannia.....1969 Hales .....Bo & H S & Co
Bidar .....3896 Hill.....W & A Graham & Co
Bolimba.....1607 Butler.....M M & Co
Caledonia ..... 8529 W Hayward .....P & O S N Co
Cladmoor.....2408 Mathews..... .....
Dalemoor.....2572 Bruhu..... .....M N & Co
John of Scott ...520 Kemp .....M Harji
Ludgate.....2390 Nicholson..... .....
Nizam.....2041 Moryan.....T Morrison & Co
Othello.....3527 Webster.....J Finlay & Co
Okara.....3428 Lowe .....M M & Co
Qaeda.....4944 Coope.....M M & Co
Shah Navaz.....3522 Mitchell.....B and H S N Co
Sheikh .....2823 Wown.....Killick Nixon & Co
Strathavon..... 2830 Mackay ..W & A Graham & Co
Springburn.....3173 Crosthwaite.....W & A G & Co
Singu.....1912 Keoras .....Shaw Wallace & Co
Salsette.....2391 Hayward.....Aden .....P & O S N Co
Thornbeck.....2345 St. Cotton..... .....
Zinnia.....2339 Robinson.....

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Jan. 11.
PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A Birgo Maner	3813	Hurry	Kobe	19-1	N Y Kaisha
B Glan Macdonald	3112	Hayward	Havre	11-1	James Finlay & Co
C&R Rinaldo	2791	Pickering	Hull	18-1	J Finlay & Co
F Silksworth Hall	3041	Williams	Antwerp	14-1	W & A Graham & Co
G Hooseinee	999	Hughes	P Gulf	15-1	B & P S N Co
K Coronation	2575	Waters	Hull	12-1	W & A Graham & Co
L Kola	510	Cutbush	Buachra	13-1	M M & Co
M Iran	4066	Peabody	Kobe	18-1	Killick Nixon & Co
N Ascot	2786	Booth	Baltimore	28-1	T Morrison & Co
O Gibralter	2473	Storey	Liverpool	14-1	S H Hoosein
P Romanby	2327	Jones	Philadelphia	10-1	Manchester W & A Graham & Co
Q Wansleydales	2358	Oliver	Calcutta	13-1	Killick Nixon & Co

H. W. P. D.

Bahaduri	829	Fakeera	N F		B S N & Co
Indravati	513	Fakeera	Manglore		B S N & Co
Kaveri	553	Mahomed	Bhawnagar	12-1	Bo S N & Co
Mahanadi	547	Ahmed.. (repairing)			B S N Co Ld
Netravati	689	Cassum	Karachi	11-1	B S N & Co

Of Side O.

Chapra	3954	Henderson	Antwerp	N F	M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Clan Murray	3120	East	N F	25-1	J Finlay & Co
2 Scindia	3253	Kelso	Liverpool	19-1	W & A Graham & Co
3 Ischia	2717	Belsito	Hongkong	17-1	F R S N Co
4 D Balduino	2684	Maganzini	Genoa	15-1	F R S N Co
5 Queenmoor	2409	Helmrich	Antwerp	23-1	T Morrison & Co
6 Carthasion	2575	Jon s	Dunkirk	22-1	T Morrison & Co
7 Bohemia	2304	Gillhober	Trieste	16-1	A L S N & Co
9 Ranenfels	8523	Pfeiffer	Hamburg	15-1	W & A Graham & Co
10 & 11 Crew Hall	2091	Mayall	N F		Killick Nixon & Co
13 India	4184	Haddock	London	15-1	P & O S N & Co
14 Dwarka	759	Moscon	Karachi	14-1	M M & Co
15 Kintail	2252	Griffith	Kobe	11-1	T Morrison & Co
16 Ingleby	2312	Rome	Baltimore	14-1	R A Willis

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
11	Bulimba s	Butler	Buschra, Dec. 29

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
11	Romanby s	Jones	Philadelphia
	Clan Macdonald s.	Hayward	Liverpool and Havre
	Thyra s	Neilson	Karachi

The following vessels began to load on Tuesday :—
Steamer Bulimba for Persian Gulf.
" Clodmoor for Liverpool, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer Olympia, homeward bound, arrived at Marseilles on the 10th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Nippon, from Trieste, left Aden on the 10th instant and is due here on the morning of the 18th instant.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Company's steamer Capri from Bombay arrived at Hongkong on the 11th instant.

IMPORTS.

S S Okara 3,438 tons, Captain R Lowe, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta and Coast Ports with the following cargo :—

FROM CALCUTTA.

5,919 rice, 104 twine, 1,357 hessium cloth, 2,230 gunny bags, 900 cases tea, 198 cotton waste, 10 comminseed, 15 cotton goods, 92 manila rope, 63 sugar, 25 chalk, 1,289 betelnuts, 1 cinaber, 20 cardamomseed, 17 chiretta, 15 lowder wood, 5 long pepper, 16 quick silver, 7 cauldelogne, 13 soap, 19 twist, 10 papers.

FROM COCHIN.

263 wild turmeric, 4 wild mace, 27 ginger, 4 cutchelm, 4 cottonseed, 8 wild cutchoora, 50 coir ropes.

FROM CALICUT.

433 copra, 201 turmeric, 976 coir yarn, 4 sharkfins, 1 fishmaws, 293 groundnuts, 393 ginger, 112 pepper, 101 coir ropes, 89 cocoanuts.

S S Bulimba 1,607 tons, Captain R S B Buttler, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Persian Gulf and Karachi with the following cargo:—

FROM DUBAI.

2 specie.

FROM BEHRIN.

3 specie.

FROM KOWIT.

9 specie.

FROM LINGA.

10 specie, 28 sharkfins, 2 carpets 1 tobacco.

FROM BUSHIRE.

171 peppyseed, 250 gum, 2 attari, 42 raisins, 31 skins, 1 cotton, 16 linseed.

FROM BUNDER ABBAS.

1 specie, 11 assafotida, 16 shah jeera, 519 pistaseed, 13 drydates, 7 walnuts, 10 dry bones, 1 sea foms 4 attari, 144 cotton, 4 wool, 59 rasins 8 figs.

FROM MUSCUT.

1177 dry dates, 24 sharkfins, 5 specie, 14 wet dates, 15 cotton.

FROM SHARBOR.

138 kapot.

FROM KARACHI.

13 abzarine, 9 dry fish.

FROM DWARKA.

21 specie.

FROM POREBUNDER

1 specie.

FROM VERAWAL.

2 nasotar.

S S Hooseine 999 tons, Captain T Hughes, arrived in harbour on Monday from Persian Gulf with the following cargo :—

FROM BUSCHRA.

8,487 wet dates, 590 dry dates, 36 bones, 124 beans, 100 liquorice.

FROM MAHMERA.

333 gum, bugalow, 12 linseed, 18 skins, 2 wool, 45 almonds, 58 simsim, 47 reeds. 7 cotton.

FROM BUSHIRE.

23 attari, 305 gum, 52 skins, 25 cotton, 551 rose water, 305 almonds, 196 assafotida, 25 raisins.

FROM BUNDER ABBAS

126 cotton, 135 almonds, 59 raisins, 290 pistaseed, 274 assafotida, 135 cummimseed, 24 wood, 3 skins, 2 carpets, 9 walnuts.

S S Chupra 3,954 tons, Captain R Henderson, arrived in harbour on Monday from London with the following cargo :—

12 straw board, 84 window glass, 189 papers, 7 coffee, 979 cement, 402 oil, 380 turpentine, 100 gin, 10 China, 81 medicine, 51 soap, 16 tobacco, 86 biscuits, 25 ink, 137 beer, 576 old newspapers, 72 paint, 30 chalk, 30 stockholm tar, 12 varnish, 5 blacking, 10 tallow, 53 copper sheet, 144 borax, 10 liquorice, 11 confectionary, 110 aloes, 40 nails, 45 whisky, 550 zinc, 11 candles, 36 milk.

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STEINWEG-NACH,

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No unnecessary and vaxatious delays.

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BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

. All communications of a literary characters should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 12th January, 1910

PATENT REMEDIES.

The Christian Scientist, who proves the sincerity of his belief in prayer alone for relief in illness, is hailed before a magistrate if he does not call in medical aid to a dying relative, for whom he is considered responsible. Nothing whatsoever is done to the man who flies to patent medicines for a cure for himself or his family. And yet it is difficult to resist the conviction that he is even more rash and presumptuous than the Christian Scientist who, after all, only declines to trust in the efficacy of the living doctor's prescriptions or the surgeon's skill. How far from potent are the remedies to which men pin their faith, expecting through them to conquer all the ills that too much or too little flesh is heir to, incurable or transitory, the perusal of a book published by the British Medical Association shows. "Secret Remedies, What they Cost and What they Contain," is the title of this instructive publication. Analyses were made of many of these secret—really patent—medical mysteries, and if one thing is proved more clearly than another, it is that they are as fairly innocuous to those who consume them as they are profitable to their inventors. Certain pills may be worth a guinea a box to the man who is cheered by the thought that they will restore his truant health, but they do not cost that sum to the compounder. Half a farthing it is said, is the outlay on the simple ingredients that roll out into 56 pills. At one shilling and three half-pence these in a box must give a handsome profit to owner of the magic patent. Of course he has to meet the expense of the circulars that elaborate generously the list of diseases the pills will cure, and of the boxes that contain them, not to mention the extensive advertising that makes them known in every region of the world. Still the margin of profit left to the patentee or his heirs is wide as the open prairie, and thousands, perhaps millions, of men are not a penny the worse for annexing them, but are happy in the confidence that they will be much better. A certain old lady's syrup, a bottle of which costs a trustful patient half-a-crown, can be made up for one-third of a penny, and as it claims to cure dyspepsia and all the aggravating miseries due to that fertile cause, this third of a penny has a tough job before it.

Those who rely on drugs to reduce their excess of fat are not much to be pitied, they drop so easily into the net spread for them. Men—and women, too—think so much of appearance that they pay cheerfully six shillings and sixpence for six-and-a-half ounces of a fluid that is to work the charm desired. The ingredients that make up the bottle of what undertakes—if persevered in—to "make lean without starvation" cost three-pence, and though the person who depends on this remedy for the disappearance of his superabundant flesh, gets a wrapper full of convincing observations, which he may read at his leisure and hope to see exemplified in his person, a third of a golden sovereign, all but twopence, is rather a high price to pay for what has cost so little to make up. Daring inventors of medical nostrums, who assure sufferers from incurable diseases that they can get well by means of a remedy of no power whatever, might be justly condemned for cruelty. One of these offers for the cure of cancer a colourless liquid which fractional distillation showed to possess about 40 per cent. of alcohol. On this the cancer patient relies for relief. As no remedy has yet been discovered for cancer perhaps a sufferer from that dire disease may as well buoy himself up with hope in one way as another, but it does seem like preying on the helpless to build up a fortune on such pitiful delusions. There are many patent foods on which otherwise sensible people rely for nourishment, spending large sums on them while economising or neglecting ordinary healthy food and denying themselves simple nutriment that costs much less and would build up more real strength. But since Doctor So-and-So recommended this food, it must be good. Moreover, as it costs nine shillings a pound, their belief in it rises to the test of paying away hard-earned money for that illusory "flesh-former," the inventor of which rakes in his profits until one more clever than he brings some new concoction to the notice, first of the faculty, and then of the easily led public, and his innings commences.

Patent medicines have a still more enormous success than even these high-priced foods, and not in limited areas, but in every quarter of the civilised world. The more educated people become, apparently, the more quickly can they be persuaded to place implicit credence in the formulæ of those who take the trouble to cater for their abnormal desire for a short cut to perfect health. As few persons are free from pain at all times and are impatient to be rid of the slightest ailment, they read of the mysterious properties of medicines advertised everywhere and find only too readily that the symptoms described tally with their own unpleasant feelings; straightway they embark on the bottle or box of pills that is to work the desired improvement and persevere until the use of the nostrum becomes a habit. In many cases, it is true, the very ease of mind that follows having taken a step so highly recommended does make for recovery, or the faith of the patient does actually remove the mountain that oppressed him. In general, so harmless are the remedies that little damage is done to the trusting persons' constitutions. Their pockets suffer, indeed, but they might be extravagant in many more dangerous directions. It remains to be seen whether the well-meant and ingenious unveiling by the British Medical Association of the mystery of many of these patent medicines will have any damping effect on the enthusiasm they evoke in the public.

EXCISE IN BOMBAY.

THERE will, no doubt, prove to be some who are ready to come forward and condemn the Excise Department in the matter of its temperance policy and they will find it an easy matter to pick out isolated figures and to preach strange morals therefrom, but taking the report on the year 1908-09 as a whole, it must be freely acknowledged by all that a further attempt has been made to reduce the consumption of liquour in the Presidency. The revenue again increased, but that was only in respect of raw toddy, opium and hemp drugs, and the Commissioner remarks, that as far as the last two are concerned it was in spite of the efforts of the Department. "There were fewer shops than in the preceding year for the sale of liquours and drugs of all sorts except of raw toddy, the most harmless and least intoxicating of all. In some parts of the Presidency the still-head duty has been raised to a point, where the poorest classes find it a real hardship and the greatest vigilance has to be exercised to prevent illicit distillation." This certainly does not sound like encouraging drunkenness, and when one turns to the districts where the increases have been made, it is found that they are greatest where they are most needed. For instance, there is infinitely more drunkennes in Bombay than in the villages, and for Mhowra spirit and toddy spirit in Bombay town and island the increase was eight annas per gallon each for spirit 25 per cent. under proof; in the Thana District, excluding the towns of Thana, Bandra and Coorla the increase on Mhowra was four annas and on toddy five annas six pies, while in the Ratnagiri and Kanara Districts the increase on toddy was only two annas. The matter which has long engaged attention is the disparity between the repeated complaints of vendors and the extravagant bids they make at the auctions. Of this the report has something useful to say. The amounts bid for the previous year in the districts of Poona, Ahmednagar, Satara and Belgaum were Rs. 1,70,160, Rs. 47,366, Rs. 38,397 and Rs. 55,596 respectively. A great decrease in bids was noticeable in Ahmednagar and was due to the fact that undesirables were not allowed to bid and reckless bidding was stopped by selling the shop to the most suitable person as soon as a limit based on honest profits was reached. Elsewhere the bids were so extravagant that they could only be realised by the shop-keepers committing various malpractices, such as selling short measure, charging over the fixed maximum price and watering. In this connection it is mentioned that two country-liquor shops in Poona, one in the Bhawsui Peth and the other in Kirkee, were managed departmentally during the whole year with a view of arriving at an accurate knowledge of the expenses of such shops and ascertaining how people, who made what appeared to be extravagant bids for them, contrived to make a profit out of them. The experiment proved that liquor was sold during 1907-08 at a far higher price than was allowed by the licenses for that year and that there were other abuses as reported in detail by the Collector. The subject has already been dealt with by Mr. Logan who is convinced that the only remedy is a great change in the auction system and certain rules to this effect were introduced. It is hardly possible to believe, however, that the evil has been altogether stamped out and it is clear that were honesty secured it would be necessary very materially to increase the duty if the temperance policy of the Department were to be maintained. There are several methods which might be adopted to effect a remedy, but it is possible that the most efficacious would be a Food and Drugs Act properly and strictly administered in regard to all licensees.

THE PROPELLERS OF AEROPLANES.

JUST as the screws of ships have given a problem, never fully solved, to the Marine Engineer, so their counterpart, the aeroplane propellers, promise to do, the only difference being that the new problem is likely to be the harder since the propeller is working in a more perfect fluid and therefore has less resistance upon which to work than the submerged screw. That is merely the old problem of pitch, but there is an added problem in the question of how to connect the propeller and the driving engine. This is now being solved by experiments in actual aeroplanes, but the first knowledge of the subject had to be gained from what had been done in motor boats. The most obvious method is direct coupling so that both work at the same speed, but while this has many mechanical advantages it does not follow that the speed which is best suited to the propeller is the one best suited to the engine. It is necessary that the latter should be exceedingly light for its power, and this entails its running at very high revolutions in order to get the power out of small cylinders. The revolutions usual are about 1,500 per minute, and it would probably be an advantage, from the point of view of the engine only, to run up to 2,000 or even more. In motor boats, and those fitted with turbines, it is often found that, if the engine is run at the revolutions at which it gives its best power, the propeller is so small and inefficient that a larger propeller gives better speed, though it involves the engine-speed being considerably reduced, and the power, therefore, diminished. In aeroplanes with a direct-driven propeller the same is probably true. Recent experiments have been directed towards testing the efficiency of a slow-running propeller of large diameter and pitch and gradually the belief is gaining ground that this is the best; in fact, the success of the Wright machines is attributed to the use of two large slow propellers which are worked with a very small engine. But here again trouble arises, for immediately gearing is introduced the propeller gives a pronounced reverse stress and a fly wheel would be necessary, especially in engines with few cylinders and even in multi-cylinder engines if one cylinder ceased to act, for then sudden jerks would be caused. Also much has yet to be learnt as to the best position for the propeller. The tendency is distinctly to place it at the forward end in the centre line, in which case the steersman and most of the parts which offer the greatest resistance to the air are directly in the blast from it. This must increase the air resistance considerably, especially with the small high-speed propeller and there certainly is room for considerable investigation before a satisfactory solution of the problem is made.

IT IS notified that the Government of India have intimated that in the calendar year 1911 not more than 15,160 chests of Malwa opium shall be exported.

IT is understood that the Government of India's resolution on the reorganisation of the superior Telegraph Establishment will probably appear in the next issue of the "Gazette of India."

THE Inspector General of Volunteers having inspected the Volunteers at Bangalore has proceeded to Calcutta.

THE Government of India will issue a resolution on the Pusa Agricultural College this week.

MR. JUSTICE CHITTY of the Calcutta High Court proceeds Home on leave in April.

WHEN the last mail left England Lord Morley was away on a brief holiday and Mr. Herbert Gladstone was attending to duty at the India Office.

THE deputation of Satish Chandra Vidhya Bhusan to Ceylon for the study of Pali has been formally sanctioned.

A DESPATCH has been received from the Secretary of State giving secret details of the India Office estimates for 1910-11.

THE Viceroy returned from Barrackpore yesterday morning and had a meeting of the Executive Council.

MR. F. NOEL-PATON, Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, has returned to Calcutta, after an extensive tour through the North-West. He brings encouraging news of bumper crops and better times all over.

A MEDICAL correspondent writes :—In connection with the covering of wells, an important discovery has been made in Bombay of a mosquito, the natural enemy and destroyer of the fever carrying anopheles. This mosquito has been found by Dr. Bentley in many places in Bombay, and its discovery by him is of the highest practical value. It has been observed that whenever found it destroys within a short time the anopheles and having eaten up the anopheles it proceeds to devour its own kind. The mystery about this insect is that it appears, and disappears whence and where it has been impossible to ascertain as yet. In a well or pool in which it is seen at one period, in another very short period it is not to be found. Its life history is a mystery, but its existence explains the fluctuations in malaria.

NUMEROUS anecdotes of the late King of the Belgians are being recapitulated by the European Press, but one which has never been published is worth recording. When the International Monetary Conference met in Brussels seventeen years ago, all the delegates were received by the King. Among the Americans was the author of a notable book on the currency to which the well-posted monarch made a complimentary allusion in the customary conventional phrase he addressed to each visitor in passing. The American economist so far presumed on this little attention as to attempt to "buttonhole" King Leopold. "I had the honour of meeting your Majesty some years ago when I was over for the last Monetary Conference," he began. But the flood of intended reminiscences was cut short with the bland remark: "So kind of you to have remembered me," and the King turned to the next delegate, who was waiting to make his bow.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

A PEDESTRIAN BOOM.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 24.

IF we do not see a genuine revival of professional running in England during 1910, it will be entirely due to the want of enterprise on the part of promoters and prominent runners. The Cartmell vs. Postle, and the Dorando vs. Gardiner races last Saturday have given a fillip to the game and the future looks good. Both of the matches referred to have given followers of foot-racing much to talk about. As many of my readers are aware, N. C. Cartmell of Pennsylvania University, won the 220 yards Amateur Championship of England last July in 22secs, This was at Stamford Bridge, where the track is too loose to be considered a really fast one and which of course, would affect a heavy man like Cartmell more than a smaller athlete. Cartmell has also shown even time (that is 10 yards a second) for various distances between 100 and 220 yards while in England. With such a record, he had many supporters when it became known that he proposed embracing professionalism and was prepared to meet A. B Postle of Australia, generally regarded as the best professional at the present time. Many professionals sneer at the times of amateurs, but history teaches one that most amateur cracks more than uphold their form after turning professionals. On this account the meeting of Cartmell and Postle had further attraction. Their 220 yards race on Saturday was decided at the Victoria Grouad Stake, where the track is firm and faster than Stamford Bridge. The conditions, however, were unfavourable, a snow-storm sweeping the ground just before the men turned out. Separate causes were measured (and stringed) for each runner, Cartmell having the inside so that Postle started a few yards in front of him to allow for the wider turn he had to make. Both were into their running together, but when Cartmell drew up to his rival at the half distance, everyone saw it was all over. The American eased in the last few strides and yet won by 3 yards in 21 1-2secs. or five yards faster than he ran when winning the Amateur Championship, with no governing association to hallmark professional records. One cannot take them so seriously as amateur times, nevertheless Cartmell must have run very fast to beat Postle as he did. The rivals will next meet at 130 yards which was the stipulation if Cartmell won, though 440 yards would have been the distance of the return match had Postle proved successful. Cartmell, under favourable conditions, will very likely do 12 4-5secs. for 130 yards and though Postle has been credited with faster time, the writer fancies the American, owing to the doubt about professional records.

DORANDO VS. GARDINER.

The Marathon race at the Albert Hall between Dorando Pietri and C. W. Gardiner provided a grand struggle. The Englishman was making his inital appearance on an indoor track and as he is a much longer strider than Dorando, the Italian was the favourite. Gardiner, however, adapted himself to the conditions very well and was little bothered by the small track—20 laps to the mile. It was circular and nothing more than matting laid on boards, consequently both men suffered greatly with foot soreness. Gardiner forced the pace, and broad smiles were observed on the faces of those who know what tunning is when the times were announced. The opening mile was returned at 4mins. 39 2-5secs. and the third mile-post was passed in 14min. 42 1-5secs. while 25mins. 2secs. was the time for 5 miles. Now as neither man could run three or five miles on a good outdoor track in these times, it is obvious something was wrong. Both were together at 10 miles (51mins. 56secs.) and yet in spite of this rate of travelling, they were clocked to run the next mile in 4mins. 42 1-5secs.—the previous mile occupied 6mins. 3 4-5secs. and the twelfth 5mins. 26secs. Gardiner managed to get away from Dorando in the fourteenth mile, and at fifteen miles he was a lap in front. The Italian was really run off his feet by now, and losing more ground while he changed his shoes he was a mile behind at 20 miles and finally gave up at 23 miles. Gardiner was timed to run 20 miles in 1 hour 51mins. 5secs. or 49secs. faster than G. Crossland's world's record which the Staylebridge amateur accomplished at the old Stamford Bridge track. Without punishing himself, Gardiner finished the 26 miles 385 yards in 2 hours 37mins. 1 2-5secs. While it is certain that the lap was short, it is also established that Gardiner is a real good man and he looks like upholding Britain's prestige. He is open to run anyone from 10 to 25 miles, and as his backers know Shrubb's ability at 10 miles, it is evident they hold a high opinion of Gardiner.

HEFFERON.

Another Englishman in Charley Hefferon of Newbury (Berks) but who has lived in Canada and is now resident in South Africa, is after Dorando and wants to arrange a match with the Italian. Gardiner and Dorando will no doubt meet in a Marathon race on an outdoor track early in the year and if Hefferson came to London, he would be just the man to meet the winner about April or May and also in time for the annual professional Marathon race from Windsor to Shepherd's Bush and for which the sum of £200 was given as first prize last May.

AMATEUR ATHLETICS.

So much has been written on foot-racing, that only a few lines can be given to amateurs. Sportsmen here are pleased at the return of H. A. Wilson, the little Sheffield runner, from his trip to the United States, where he hardly ran up to his best. It is also said that E. Lunghi of Italy, the world's half mile record holdier, may take up his residence in Sheffield. As he is also entered for the Powderhall Professional Half Mile Handicap at Christmas, one is somewhat in the dark regarding his intentions. According to an absurd rule of the Amateur Athletic Association, an amateur becomes a professional if he merely enters for a professional race. Of course, this is not so in fact, as until the pistol cracks and the race starts, he is not a pro. One might as well describe a man a murderer because he threatened to break another man's neck.

BOXING.

The popularity of A. F. Bettinson was well shown by the crowded state of the National Sporting Club on Monday, when the well-known manager took his annual benefit. Some of the exhibitions between amateurs and professionals were very interesting and the appearance of such cracks as Ian Hague, Fred Welsh, Jim Bowker, Jim Driscoll (all pros.) and J. W. H. T. Douglas, R. C. Waines, R. J. Bamberger, and Grace and others of the amateur brigade, evoked great enthusiasm.

The middle-weight championship match for Lord Lonsdale's trophy and £800 proved disappointing. Tom Thomas weighed 159lbs. and C. Wilson 157 1-2lbs., the Englishman having wasted a lot to make the poundage. From the very start, it looked all Thomas, and the Englishman was dazed in the opening round. With the second nearing the close, Thomas—in coming out of a clinch,—hooked his man on the jaw with the left. This dazed Wilson and another right on the jaw ended matters, the Englishman being unable to rise inside the ten seconds. This Wales now claims two of the Championship Belts put up by Lord Lonsdale, F. Welsh having won the light-weight trophy when he defeated Summers.

FOOTBALL

The splendid victory of England over the South in the International Trial Rugby Match makes it look as though the Rose will be more prominent in 'Rugger" fray this season. The English halves and these-quarters are combining better than formerly and this is very satisfactory.

Turning to club fray, although Cambridge fared so badly against Oxford, the Light Blues managed to beat Edinburgh Academicals (12 points to 9). Another big event was the Newport vs. Gloucester match, in which the latter managed to draw (3—3) on the ground of the Newport men. Cardiff proved far too strong (27—5) for the United Services and Northampton vanquished (21—14) Blackheath.

SOCCER.

The Liverpool team lost two valuable points on visiting Aston Villa, an accident to Hardy (the custodian) having something to do with the (3—1) victory of the home side. Blackburn and Bradford, however, were both successful, the former on entertaining Bing and the Yorkshiremen on visiting Everton. This alters the table somewhat, Blackburn claiming 25 points for 17 games, Bradford 23 and Liverpool 22, while Sheffield United have earned 25 but for an extra game.

Celtic's chance of winning the Scottish Championship has been improved by Saturday's results, as while the leaders beat Motherwell, their nearest rivals (Falkirk) could only draw against Clyde. This means that Celtic now leads Falkirk by three points, but the latter have played one match less.

IN GENERAL.

J. N. Crawford's 6 wickets for 59 runs in the Victoria vs. New South Wales match this week shows that the ex-Surrey man is finding his form in his new home.

Willie Lewis added to his reputation by outpointing Sid Russell of Australia in their 15 rounds contest at Paris on Saturday, and sportsmen are hoping the American and Tom Thomas will come together for middle-weight honours.

A. F Wilding, the old Cambridge player, showed splendid form when beating Norman Brooks (5 sets to 3) for the Victorian Lawn Tennis Championship.

Danny Maher has purchased Cropwell Hall, near Nottingham, and from which he hopes to do considerable hunting with the Quorn and Belvoir Hunts during the season.

Neath tops the Welsh rugby championship table with a percentage of 87·50. Newport coming next with 82·35.

Tom Aiken of Scotland best Stevenson by more than his start in a match at Edinburgh last week.

Dorando left London for New York on Wednesday, but he will be back in the spring.

Our old friends Vogler and Gordon White bowled well for The Reef vs. the M. C. C. team at Boksburg on Wednesday, the former's 6 wickets for 58 having a lot to do with the small total of 157.

VISNAGARA NAGAR CONFERENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With a view to the furtherance of the Visnagara Nagar Conference some members of the Visnagara Nagar Sabha, Ajmer, formed themselves into a deputation and went to Visnagar and Ahmedabad to ascertain the correct view of the community in this connection on that side. Visnagar was the first place to be visited and when the train was about to steam into the station some 50 or 60 men of the caste came in sight of the members wishing to alight there. As it appeared to them, they were all there in a body to receive the deputation, who were given the reception with unusual honors, on alighting. They all then drove to a place set apart for their accommodation where the hospitality was rich and luxurious which in itself evinced the great spirit that prevailed there on this account. After the members were served to dinner etc., all the members of the caste assembled and the discussion on the subject in hand followed. Arguments were advanced in favour of or against the proposal made by one party or the other (as it is not unusal there being one or more "tads" in this caste at all places) and after all they all agreed in inviting the conference at Visnagar but during in other minute details re the subject to be discussed and ultimately each party gave its own answers to the question papers issued by the Nagar Sabha at Ajmer. In any case, however, this difference of opinion did not prevent their giving a welcome to the deputation in all respects and after all the members left Visnagar for Ahmedabad the following morning well satisfied with the result they had achieved and excellent treatment they had received all round and in every detail for the major part of which they are thankful to the indefatigable labours of Mr. Girdhar Lal D. Yagnick B. A. who was instrumental in getting things in perfect order. On the return journey at Mehsana they were treated sumptuously by the members of the caste residing there and on leaving it for Ahmedabad were garlanded etc. This was another instance of the rising spirit for the common good of the caste; some other stations fell in the way and each vied with the other to show its appreciation of the work the members were going to perform. Ultimately they arrived at Ahmedabad where they were the guests of R. B. Lal Shanker, late Sub Judge, Ahmedabad. The old veteran with his usual kindness treated them in most excellent manner and gave them the benefit of his ripe experience and sound advice which if followed will surely open a new epoch of life for the Visnagaras. With his usual urbanity, amiableness and simplicity he received the members whose sincere prayer to the Almighty is to give him strength and long life so as to be of use to the community at large in raising up their present status. The answers to the question papers were then drafted and the signatures to them were obtained of all the leading members of the caste who were all pleased to assemble at the said gentleman's house. Thanks of the deputation are also due to Mr. Narain Lall Keshe Lal, late Supervisor, Baroda State, for his efforts in this connection.

Opinions are yet divided as to where the conference should be held. The subjects are more or less fixed. Ajmer is suggested as the convenient centre for all sides, while Visnagar is suggested as a suitable place for the first gathering as the community has originally taken its name from it. The members who come across this letter will therefore please communicate at once with the Chairman, Nagar Sabha, Ajmer, where they wish the conference to be held as it cannot do us good to postpone it any longer. Gujerat is almost up, and it now remains for our friends in up country and other centres to join hands with us as soon as possible as it is proposed to hold the first sitting during the Easter Holidays.—Yours etc.

PANNALAL,
Chairman.

January, 7.

AN amusing story of Mark Twain appears in a Paris journal. The author of "Tom Sawyer" required the use of a work which he knew that friend possessed in his large and carefully selected library; so, relying on their friendship, he demanded a loan of the book. To his surprise, the friend replied, "I made it a practice never to allow a book to leave my library, but it is at your service to consult it there as often as you like." Later on the friend wrote to Mark Twain asking the loan of his garden roller to re-make the sanded paths. This gave the "Yankee at the Court of King Arthur" his opportunity, and he sent the following reply:—"I make it a practice never to allow any of my gardening implements to leave the garden, but you are at liberty to use the roller here as often as you like."

RLIAMENT DISSOLVED.

WRITS ISSUED BY MOTOR CARS.

First Contests on Saturday.

THE NAVAL ISSUE.

WHAT IRISHMEN WANT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, JANUARY 10.

The Dissolution Council was held at Buckingham Palace this afternoon. His Majesty signed the Proclamation, summoning the new Parliament on the 15th February. This was conveyed to the Crown Office which immediately started issuing the writs.

The first contests will take place on Saturday. They will number sixty-three, twelve in London and fifty-one in the English provinces, only seventeen of them being at present Conservative.

An up-to-date touch is given to the election by the delivery of eighty-eight writs in London and the Home Counties by motors. The Post Office will deliver the rest. Mr. Chamberlain will be the first member returned.

Sir Hugh Bell outlined his views at an enthusiastic meeting in the City to-day. His denunciation of Tariff Reform as protection was received with cheers. He declared that Home Rule was no longer in the forefront and that the dominant issues were the supremacy of the House of Commons and fiscal purity.

Great Unionist activity is noticeable in the City, but it is announced that it will not be necessary for Mr. Balfour to break his important tour in the country in order to speak in the City. Free Trade and Tariff Reform and the Navy are at present looming largest in the contest and the Liberals are strenuously endeavouring to bring back the issue to the Lords and the Budget. They vehemently denounce the introduction of the Navy and are confident that the people will not be led away by shrieks.

LONDON, JANUARY 11.

Sir Edward Grey, speaking at Elinburgh last night, said there was never less reason to talk of an Anglo-German war. There had never been a greater disposition on the part of the German Government to handle pending questions in a friendly spirit. When the German naval programme was completed there would be an ascertained proportion between the two Navies, which would, perhaps, put rivalry at rest. Sir Edward unhesitatingly declared that the Government intended to keep the Navy at a level consistent with security.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, speaking at Wolverhampton, said the neglect of the Government in respect to the Navy in view of the German acceleration was nothing short of criminal.

Mr. Lloyd-George, in a speech at Falmouth, said he was convinced of the Liberals winning throughout the country. He ridiculed the accounts of his hostile reception. He rejoiced that the Peers were taking part in the campaign. Their language reeked of the stable and the people were beginning to know them.

Mr. Winston Churchill, addressing a meeting at Birmingham, said it was time that Birmingham struck a blow for political freedom.

Mr. Balfour, in a speech at Aberdeen, said that the Irish were aiming at independence. Nothing would give the foreigners satisfaction than a separate Government in Ireland.

Mr. Redmond at Bradford said Irishmen had no Imperial ambition. They simply asked to be left alone on purely Irish questions.

LATER.

Mr. Balfour, in a speech at Aberdeen, dwelling on the land question, argued that British agriculture would have suffered much more under Free Trade if there had been small ownership which inevitably required protection. He emphasised that small ownership conduced to hard work.

MR. HALDANE'S HEALTH.

LONDON, JANUARY 11.

Mr. Haldane's condition is improving. He is allowed to move about his residence.

CHINESE NAVAL COMMISSIONERS.

The Hopes of Germany.

LONDON, JANUARY 11.

The Chinese Naval Commissioners have arrived at Essen and are inspecting Krupp's works. Marked attention has been paid them everywhere in Germany. German papers hope that German industry will be successful in the international competition for the supply of war material to China.

THE NEW INDIAN LOAN.

Quoted at a Slight Premium.

LONDON, JANUARY 11.

The New Indian Loan is quoted at one-eighth premium. The *Pall Mall Gazette* believes that the loan will be covered, thus relieving underwriters, but not much over.

NEW ADMIRAL APPOINTED.

LONDON, JANUARY 11.

Captain Madden has been appointed Fourth Sea Lord of the Admiralty in succession to Rear-Admiral Winsloe, who has been appointed to the China Station.

THE COTTON CRISIS.

Brussels Weavers Adopt Short Time.

LONDON, JANUARY 11.

The Brussels Weavers Association has decided in view of the crisis in the cotton trade to suspend work for one day weekly for three months.

THE NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

Sudden Slump.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, JANUARY 11.

A slump has taken place on the cotton markets in New York and New Orleans, due to rumours that Mr. Patten had sold out, and that the other bull leaders were quarrelling with him over the matter.

THE MISSING "WARATAH."

Another Search to be Made.

LONDON, JANUARY 10.

A Melbourne telegram states that the citizens have arranged that the steamer "Wakefield" shall leave Durban at the end of the month on a further search for the "Waratah". The search will cost £5,000.

THE FLOODS IN THE HEDJAZ.

LONDON, JANUARY 10.

The Khedive is now at Hidieh, 176 kilometres north of Medina, but he is unable to proceed. Floods have occurred at Wadihakik and Ebunaun.

CALCUTTA EUROPEAN POLICE.

Sergeants' Grievances.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 10.

The senior European sergeants of the Calcutta Reserve Police Force, have submitted a memorial to the Viceroy, bringing to his notice their grievances as regards salary and house allowance under the latest orders of the Government, pointing out that senior men do not derive any benefit therefrom, while a majority of them positively lose by the so-called reorganization. They pray that their case might be considered, and that the pay of senior Crown sergeants be made commensurate with their rank and length of service. Should this, however, be considered not feasible, as an alternative proposal, they request that duties and responsibilities of all sergeants on the same grade of pay be equalized, as a senior sergeant could not be expected to command necessary respect and discipline from a junior sergeant, when both the officers are on the same grade of pay and the junior considers himself on a level with his senior. In conclusion, they add that the allowance of house-rent be materially increased or that suitable quarters in lieu thereof be provided in the vicinity of headquarters about which they are expected to live.

EUROPEAN SCHOOLS.

Special Headmasters.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

RANGOON, JANUARY 10.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the creation of a special post, outside the grades of either the Indian Educational Service or the Provincial Educational Service of Headmasters of Government High-School for European and Eurasians at Maymyo, on a pay of Rs. 500—40—700.

NEW MOTOR CAB SERVICE FOR CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 10.

A Company, to be called the Anglo-Indian Motor-car Cab Company, will be formed in London for placing 200 to 250 Napier cabs in Calcutta, under the auspices and control of the Municipal authorities. The Company invite the co-operation of the Municipal authorities and suggest that they should interest themselves to the extent of 10 per cent. of the total shares and nominate two Directors for acting on the Board in Calcutta.

THE ALLAHABAD EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD JANUARY 11.

Steps are being taken to complete all the arrangements in connection with the Exhibition and locate exhibits in their proper place. The Exhibition will be opened as was announced before on the 13th instant by the Lieutenant Governor Among the different kinds of exhibits which have been sent are a few which will attract great attention and will be of immense interest to the people who go there. There are exhibits, some of which never have been exhibited in any exhibition held in this country, and will for the first time make their appearance in this exhibition. Chief among them are some of the most beautiful specimens of Indian textiles obtained on loan from the Lucknow Museum which served as a model to several European manufacturing centres for their produce. A local Mahomedan gentleman has sent some firmans of the Emperor Aurangzeb and some very rare Arabic books.

Major B. D. Bose, I. M. S., retired, has opened an antiquity section, full of exhibits representing early Hindu and Buddhist periods. The family jewels of exquisite beauty belonging to the late Rana Padamjung of Nepal and those of the Maharaja of Benares will also be exhibited. A Court has been exclusively set apart for the ladies' section.

THE GOVERNOR AND KATHIAWAR.

Merchants' Meeting.

THE following Resolutions were passed at a meeting of the merchants held at Rajkot on the 5th January:—

(I.) "That this meeting attaches great importance to the forthcoming visit of His Excellency Sir George Clarke, the popular and sympathetic Governor of Bombay to this province and accords him a hearty welcome."

(II.) "That this meeting considers that owing to the imposition of five per cent. Custom duty on goods exported by land from Kathiawar and Catch into British territory, the trade and industry of this whole Province have suffered heavily, and the general traffic has been crippled and travellers subjected to great annoyance."

(III.) "That this meeting respectfully prayed that His Excellency Sir George Clarke, who is our popular, kind-hearted and sympathetic Governor, will be graciously pleased to abolish the levying of this Custom duty, for which His Excellency Lord Lamington once held out a hope."

(IV.) "That this meeting authorizes the President to send copies of the above Resolutions to His Excellency the Governor, to the the Agent to the Governor and also to the State concerned."

LORD MINTO'S SUCCESSOR.

Lord Macdonnell Mentioned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 11.

Nothing is known at Government House regarding the report that Lord Macdonnell succeeds Lord Minto. It is certain that the latter has no intention of leaving India before next cold weather after completing his full term and giving the Reform Scheme a year's trial.

THE TRAVANCORE POPULAR ASSEMBLY.

Closing of the Sessions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TRIVANDRUM, JANUARY 10.

The Popular Assembly resumed its sitting to-day at eleven. The Dewan was present, also officials and spectators. Two gentlemen, elected by the people as non-official members of the Travancore Legislative Council, were approved by His Highness the Maharaja, the electors being the members of the Assembly.

Discussion of the subjects began, the first topic of which was the extension of railway right through the State, also connecting important towns of the State. Members requested a State Bank to be established on lines followed by the Gaekwar of Baroda. These suggestions were noted by the Dewan. The State has a Legislative Council, consulting officials and non-officials. What was urged was the expansion of the Legislative Council with a non-official majority as in British India, also the granting of the right of interpellation to non-official members. This suggestion was also noted. The industrial survey of the State and the development of important industries were urged and noted. Among other subjects disposed of were the motor transport, planting in the districts and also construction of more roads, thus to enable the inner country being thrown open which would materially develop the country, and bring happiness and prosperity to the people. Another representation of European planters was the hospital accommodation in the rubber districts to supplement the medical hospital opened by the planters in the hills for the best interests of their coolies, who work there in large numbers. The Dewan promised careful consideration of the requests made.

TRIVANDRUM, JANUARY 11.

After the discussion of the subjects had concluded Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla, on behalf of all the members of the Assembly, expressed thanks to the Dewan for the courtesy and consideration shown to them in the course of the sessions. Their thanks were particularly given for the privilege given for electing two members to the Legislative Council. In conclusion Mr. Kuruvilla asked the Dewan to convey to His Highness the Maharaja, their feelings of unswerving loyalty and devotion to His Highness' person, as also their heartfelt gratitude for the manifold blessings they enjoy under His Highness' beneficent rule.

The Dewan replying said :—"Gentlemen, I heartily appreciate what Mr. Kuruvilla has now said on your behalf. Your message of devotion and loyalty to His Highness will be submitted to him. I have no doubt that His Highness will receive it with pleasure. So far as I am personally concerned, pray believe me when I say that you have not at all tried my patience. These annual gatherings of the Assembly are so instructive to me and throw such flood of light on the working of the administrative machinery that I look forward to each session almost with impatience and when the session closes it is with regret that I part from the members. The political sagacity, good sense and moderation of the people of Travancore of which the Government sees recurring proof every year augurs well for the future of the State and you have, I need hardly assure you, my best wishes in your progress and welfare". The Dewan's reply having been loudly applauded three ringing cheers were given to His Highness the Maharajah and also to the Dewan which brought the proceedings to a successful close. The Dewan then dissolved the sixth Session of the Assembly.

THE SOMALI TROUBLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 11,

Major-General Dabrath has returned from Somaliland and resumed command of the Aden Brigade. It is evident that no military operations are contemplated against the Mullah.

EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 11.

The *Times of Ceylon*, writing on emigrants to Australia, says:—"The airy way in which Captain Holden dismisses incidents in connection with his Australian emigration work will not tend to increase public confidence either in himself or those on whose behalf he claims to be acting nor will his *obiter dictum* on the unwisdom of the members of the Australian Government help him one iota."

CHARGE AGAINST A MAGISTRATE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 11.

A case is now being heard in the Court of the Sub-divisional Officer, Madhupur, in which the Manager of the Court of Wards State charges a European Honorary Magistrate with intimidation. The defence alleges that the Manager had on behalf of a friend caused one of his servants to be decoyed and that the Honorary Magistrate simply protested against this highhanded action in vigorous terms. The case is proceeding.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT),

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 11.

Major Carnana becomes Deputy Judge Advocate General, Southern Army, vice Colonel Anderson.

Lieutenant Waller, 27th Mountain Battery, officiates as Ordnance Officer, 5th class, on half staff pay.

Captain E. B. Macnaghten, R. A., reverts to the home establishment.

The Secretary of State for India has sanctioned that the period of service in British Army out of India (prior to appointment to the Indian Army) allowed to count for Indian pension, being extended from 2 to 5 years This ruling will have effect from 1st January, 1910. Pensions and furlough pay of all officers affected, who retire, take leave or who are on leave on or after that date, will be regulated accordingly. Officers who have been specially permitted to count service in embodied militia, yeomanry, etc. during the years, 1899-1902, as service for pension, subject to the hitherto existing limit of two years, will enjoy the benefit of this extension of limit.

THE TANGAIL ARMS CASE.

Another Appeal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 11.

At the High Court to-day before Messrs. Justices Stephen and Carnduff, a Vakil moved for the admission of an appeal on behalf of Kshitish Chunder Chukurbutty and Umanath Chukurbutty who were convicted by the Sessions Judge of Mymensing of being in possession of arms and ammunition under Section 19 (3) of the Arms Act and sentenced each to two years' rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. 250, each. On the 20th August the District Superintendent of Police on receipt of certain information searched the house of Kshitish at Asskpur, a village about a mile and a half from Tangail, at about midnight. During the search a bundle was found under a table which consisted of two knives of dangerous character and four revolvers fastened with thread inside a parcel. There were two tins containing cartridges. The two appellants were arrested and brought to Tangail. Both the accused made their confession before the Magistrate, but retracted when the enquiry before the Magistrate was recorded. The defence was that the revolvers did not belong to them and were surreptitiously introduced by their enemies. The trial was with the aid of assessors who found Umanath guilty and Kshitish not guilty. The Sessions Judge however convicted both and in passing sentence observed :—"Recent events show how many untraced and unlicensed revolvers there are in the hands of young men of tender age and they have been used with mischievous results. As the accused do not satisfy me that their intentions were innocent I must pass a severe sentence."

Their Lordships admitted the appeal.

INCREASE OF DRINKING IN MADRAS.

An Explanation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 11.

The report on the administration of abkari revenue in the Madras Presidency during 1908-9 has been issued, which records interesting developments. Government concludes their observations as follows :—"Various explanations have been offered from year to year for increase in consumption, but the Government consider that apart from local causes, which may account for temporary fluctuations in demand and supply, the increased consumption must be mainly attributed to the growing prosperity of the classes addicted to stimulants."

A MADRAS DEPOSITS AND LOAN SOCIETY.

Charge of Cheating against Directors.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 11.

Further hearing of the case in which S. J. Loane, E. S. Dunhill, J. Bower, H. St. J. Preston, F. Rodgers, I Trutwein, C. A. Ballmore, Surgeon Captain Hawkes, I. M. S., H. M. Bond, J. Wilcox, Directors, and James Rodgers, Auditors, of the E. and A.I. Deposits and Loan Society, were charged with cheating, etc., on the complaint of Mr. Giles Seddon, a depositor, was resumed to-day. Mr. J. C. Adam, Bar.-at-Law, appeared for the complainant, while the accused were defended by Mr. E. R. Osborne. All the accused, with the exception of Bond, were present. The prosecution having closed, the case was posted to-day for arguments. Mr. Adam addressed the Court and drew attention to the memorandum and articles of association which shewed that Directors were responsible for the management of the Society. The case is proceeding.

FRUITLESS RAIDS FOR ARMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JANUARY 11.

Last night the office of the Friends Gaiety Club, a theatrical body of Bengali youngmen, was raided by the police, headed by the Deputy Commissioner, the City Magistrate, and the District Police Superintendent. The informant, who accompanied the party, said he had, on a previous occasion of visit to the office representing himself as actor, seen some eighteen revolvers and guns in an almirah and vigorous search extending to the houses of two members of the Club resulted in the discovery of absolutely nothing except some wooden but shining swords used in plays. The City Magistrate assured that damage done in the search will be recouped by Government. A simlar search in the house of a Bengali gentleman in another part of the city proved fruitless.

SCHOOLGIRLS ATTACKED BY SOLDIERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, JANUARY 11.

Some sensation was created this morning when two girls of a local zemindar fell into the hands of a detachment of a Gurkha regiment. The girls were going to the Eden School in a hackney carriage, when their driver was severely belaboured by the soldiers with whom he had an altercation. A large crowd gathered round the victims but none could intervene as the assailants were furious. The screams of the girls at last attracted the attention of the accountant of the Nawab who was then passing that way and immediately came to their rescue. This sort of rowdyism is becoming rather common in the city.

SECOND DACOITY IN BHABANIPUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 11.

On Friday night a daring dacoity took place in the house of Manik Chandra Biswas of Bhabanipur in the Sub-division of Meherpur. The ruffians numbering about 15 or 16 entered the house and mercilessly thrashed Manick Babu in order to get the key of his iron safe. The dacoits subsequently decamped on hearing reports of fire arms from neighbouring houses, but not until they had taken away some valuables from the house. No clue has yet been found. Some time ago a similar dacoity took place in the same village and the police could not trace the culprits.

SEARCH UNDER THE ARMS ACT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 11.

The Dinajpur Police armed with a search warrant against Upendranath Bhattachariya, a lad of sixteen years, searched yesterday the house of his father the late Pandit Krishnath Nayayabagish with a view to find missing guns and revolvers. About 50 or 60 constables surrounded the house and the search was conducted in the presence of the Police Superintendent who seized six lathis, one spearhead, one wooden shield and one small tin case.

H. E. THE AGA KHAN.

Address from Anjuman-i-Islam.

AN address was presented to His Highness the Aga Khan by the Bombay Anjuman-i-Islam last evening, when a large number of leading Mahomedans of Bombay were present. Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim took the Chair on the occasion.

On behalf of the Chairman, Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy read the following address :—

To H. H. Aga Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan, G. C. I. E.:—

Your Highness,—We, the President and members of the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay, take this opportunity, on behalf of ourselves and the Mahomedan Community of this Presidency, to tender to Your Highness a hearty and cordial welcome on your return to these shores from England. By your learning and courtesy and the deep and unfailing interest you have always taken in the welfare of the Mahomedans of India you have endeared yourself to every Moslem heart and we are proud to own and acknowledge you as our leader. For the last 10 years and upwards you have worked with single-hearted devotion in the cause of Moslem advancement and progress, social and political, and your efforts have met with such a measure of success as to lead us to hope that the future of the Moslems of India is now secured.

We recall here with pleasure the fact that Your Highness headed the historical Mahomedan deputation of the 1st of October 1906 to Simla and there presented an Address to H. E. the Viceroy Lord Minto, which gained for the Mahomedans of India the important and far-reaching admission on the part of the Government of India of the principle that the Mahomedans had justly claimed that their position should be estimated not merely on their numerical strength, but in respect to the political importance of their community and the services they had rendered to the Empire. The promises then given by H. E. Lord Minto have been to a great measure redeemed and have crystified into a scheme of reforms, the working out of which we sincerely hope and trust will usher in a new era of contentment, prosperity and union in this land. We have great hopes of the successful working of the new constitution and so far as this Anjaman is concerned we assure Your Highness that we will work with single-hearted and ever-continuing devotion for the success of the reforms. We take this opportunity of thanking Lord Morley and the Government of H. E. Lord Minto for their broad-minded and generous treatment of this country and of Moslems. We know with what single-hearted devotion, Your Highness has worked in England to bring about these results and we take this opportunity of thanking Your Highness for all the labour of love Your Highness has undertaken and the time you have devoted in the cause of Moslem advancement in England. We have the most implicit confidence in your leadership and the leadership of Mr. Syed Amiralli, whose appointment to the Privy Council has been hailed with delight throughout the length and breadth of this historic land.

Your Highness's efforts for the advancement and welfare of the Moslems has not been confined to political advancement alone. We gladly recall at this moment the fact that Your Highness has worked for the amelioration of the condition of the pilgrims to the Sacred City of Mecca and for the mitigation of the hardships and the final abandonment of the Quarantine Rules that obtained in this country.

You have worked not for the advancement of the Moslem Community but also for the improvement of the condition of the Indians in general. When the first public meeting of protest of the citizens of Bombay against the great hardships and sufferings of the Indians in South Africa was organised, it was to Your Highness that the eyes of everyone turned as the fittest person to preside at such a meeting. Your Highness did preside at the meeting and have ever since continued to take the keenest interest in the struggle of the Indians against the unjust Rules and Laws that now unfortunately obtain in South Africa.

Your munificence and liberality in the cause of Moslem education has justly won for your Highness the love and esteem of every true Moslem. Our Prophet of blessed memory prided himself on being the City of Knowledge and called his Son-in-Law its gate. "Acquire knowledge," said he, "for whose acquireth it in the way of the Lord performs an act of Charity." We need scarcely refer further to the many exhortations to acquire knowledge which our Prophet has made to his followers. Your Highness has inherited that love of knowledge and its encouragement which has characterised Your Highness's life from its very childhood. We acknowledge with thankfulness and gratitude your munificent donations and grants to this Institution and to the great Moslem Institution of Indis, viz. the Aligarh College. In conclusion, we again welcome Your Highness in our midst and sincerely pray that the Lord of All-Power in His infinite mercy will grant you long life, prosperity and happiness.

THE AGA KHAN'S REPLY.

His Highness, replying to the address, said :—

Mr. President and Gentlemen,—I thank you most sincerely for the address which you have presented me to-day and for the very kind and appreciative way in which you have referred to the services which I had the honour and pleasure of rendering to the Moslem population of India. I am very proud indeed that the Mussulmans of India should so magnificently appreciate the humble services that it was in my power to render to them. Yet I feel that what I have done is no more than my duty to you. At the same time I feel convinced that if I had done less than what I have done, I would have regretted the fact for ever and would have deemed myself a most unworthy representative of the great community to which I belong. I receive this address with feelings of gratification but my regret is very great that owing to the wretched state of my health, I am prevented from doing all that I should have liked to do for my co-religionists for the advancement of their educational, social, political and other aspirations. Had it not been for my poor health I should have certainly done far more than it has been my lot to do to merit your kindness and confidence. As you know, it was a hard and difficult constitutional struggle and your representatives had no light task to perform in overcoming prejudices and preconceived notions in some quarters, but I am glad to say that the justice of our cause has prevailed, thanks to the high statesmanship of our rulers and the innate sense of fair play and to the very powerful support of English and Anglo-Indian Journals of exceptional weight, specially from the London "Times" and other leading organs of public opinion. Among our staunch advocates were men of great talents and patriotism, with high notions of justice. My valued and esteemed friend the Right Honourable Syed Ameer Ali was pre-eminent among the Moslem representatives and his unceasing struggles, his splendid patriotism, his mature judgment and ripe experience were of infinite value to our cause. Syed Amir Ali, a man of towering abilities, is one of the greatest assets of the Mahomedan Community and our warmest thanks are due to him for his able and consistent advocacy of the Moslem cause and the maintenance of the principle embodied in the famous pledge, which His Excellency the Viceroy made to that historic Deputation, which I had the honour of heading in 1906 and to which you have referred in the address. It is a source of great regret that Syed Amir Ali, whose literary and political services to his people have for ever placed the Moslem of India under a deep debt of gratitude, was unable to come out as arranged with me this year.

You have been kind enough to refer to me as the leader of the Mussulmans. It is the greatest honour that any individual can aspire to and that a community can confer, but the mighty responsibility upon any Moslem leader cannot be ignored or lightly treated. Any man in the world can well be proud of being termed a leader by the Moslems, who have made fascinating and romantic history in this country. But now what are the duties of a leader? True leadership consists in thinking out a practicable programme of constructive policy, consistent with the principles, Truth and Humanity, worthy of the past traditions and the historical and political position in the Empire of which Indian Moslems form such an important part and of steering them on the right path by persuation and advice. A leader's function is to restrain any dangerous extremism and to enlighten the people as to what the good of the country requires and to instil in the minds of the public he influences feelings of humanity and brotherhood. But to construe any such policy for the Moslem of India involves an immense difficulty. The political task of a patriot in European countries like England, Germany and France with their comparatively united peoples and their healthy and comparatively simple past was comparatively easy. Whether he be a socialistic or an Imperialistic conservative, a patriot in a European country can concentrate and focus his energies and thoughts and follow certain well defined principles of policy clearly marked out by the interests of his people according to the lights of his party. But it was not so in India where the historical past, traditions and differences in religion and social customs make the task peculiarly difficult. It is difficult for any Indian patriot to lay the line clearly but it is more so for a Mahomedan leader, owing to a combination of superficially and apparently conflicting ideals and interests. The task of an Indian Mahomedan patriot, who takes upon himself the thinking out of a policy that is best for his people is peculiarly difficult, for he had to think of 60 to 70 millions of people with internal differences of race, language and colour, and with peculiar institutions in a country which had passed through various vicissitudes; and in the midst of a vast Hindu population upon whose welfare the future of Indian Moslem depends. The first duty is attachment to the Imperial throne and to the British Administration that is carried on behalf of the Crown in this country by the Representatives of His Majesty in a spirit of self-sacrifice, justice and remarkable devotion to duty. Then there was another fact which made the Moslem position more complicated. For all time to come their interest was bound up with the progress of the sister communities and it was their duty and privilege to continue on the most cordial or fraternal terms with the vast Hindu population and also with many other small minorities with each sub-divided into castes and creeds, but yet the welfare of everyone depending on the welfare of its neighbour. Again sentiment and love would always attach the Mahomedans of India to the welfare of the Mahomedans outside India whether they were independent of self-governing communities like those in Turkey, Persia, Afghanistan and Morocco, or whether they were subjects of non-Mahomedan sovereigns like in China, Russia or France. All these duties, interests and sentiments must have a legitimate place in the ideal life and in the moral and intellectual outlook of the Moslem. This presents a formidable difficulty. Now to co-ordinate all these interests and to harmonise conflicting elements and to reduce some of those sentiments to their legitimate place and to concentrate more and more on the fundamental duties and interests without interfering in the legitimate sphere of the secondary ones was not an easy matter. And first of all you have to find a practical line of action that would legitimately help forward each one of those ideals. Such are the inevitable difficulties and complications that face any who pretend, and even for a moment to lead the Moslems of India. Of course on this occasion I cannot say much about the practical and constructive policy that may meet all the requirements of the Mahomedans. I hope to have an opportunity of shortly stating my views clearly on a larger stage and before a greater audience at Delhi, where I hope we will find may leading representatives of the Mahomedans of this Presidency. But still you will pardon me if I express an opinion that in consequence of the various aspects of the difficult position of Mahomedans, a feeling of perplexity and doubt often surrounds us and that for a long time to come we must be extremely cautious and watch it with feelings of parlousness in the presence of an extremely complicated problem. The duty, sentiments, honour and interest of people we represent should be all focussed and a course should be determined on that will satisfy the each legitimate aspiration while preventing any from overlapping into another sphere. That course should be laid down with mature considerations, deep thought and consultation with eminent Moslems and with the non-Moslem, English and Indian compatriots. Fortunately there was one object in front of us to which we could give whole-hearted devotion being perfectly sure that whatever happened the result of that object would do credit and give satisfaction to all concerned. That one object was the improvement of education. The Moslems enlarge the sphere of education where it existed already and must create it where it was absent Science and Technical education in all its various branches, such as commercial, industrial and agricultural instruction must be the main practical object of our energy and ambitions. At the same time the literary side so beautifully known as the Humanities should not be neglected and our interest as well as sentiments made it necessary that knowledge not only of the English and Arabic languages and Persian but also of Sanskrit literature may exist amongst us so that we may come in contact with the sources of Hindu civilizations and the roots of Hindu Society.

I am glad that you recognise that Islam is not opposed but is propitious to learning. You have quoted with approval and reverence the example of our beloved Prophet for giving encouragement to learning and science. He encouraged his followers especially recommending various centres of learning in Rome and China so that they might get knowledge and learn to respect the conventions of Foreign thought and Society. I am especially glad that the form the Government of India's Reforms has taken will open to us the opportunities of co-operating in the business of the States with our Hindu fellow-subjects and I hope that the co-operation will lead to the establishment of mutual good understanding so necessary for the welfare of the Empire. But co-operation is not the only thing that was required. Our elected members have a duty to perform in bringing in the Council a spirit of affection and fostering the feeling of loyalty to the Crown and attachment to the real interests of the common country. I venture to say that the reforms, which are generous and far-reaching in effects, have placed not only Hindus and Mahomedans but the people of India on its trial. We will be put to the severest test and the future development of the Constitution will depend entirely upon the practical use now made of the Reforms. The great need of the country is development of its resources amongst which I give the first place to the development of its intelligence by education. But Gentlemen, it is impossible that the country should develop if we live in a state of endemic anarchy that destroys the confidence between the rulers and the ruled and which eventually recoils on Society at large. We must not forget that for the first time in the history of India, the rulers have made great and sincere endeavours to share with the people the responsibility of Government. The Government is quite competent to deal with disorders and physical anarchy. It is true the whole of India has protested against the senseless crimes, that have recently put a big blot on the fair name of India. But protest and repression are ineffectual and unavailing so long as Society as a whole does not stir itself and take active and vigorous measures to restore healthy conditions and root out the anarchical cult on its intellectual side. What we want is not protests after the foul deed is done; but we must go deeper and think out a policy to prevent the state of mind that produces evil doers. The duties of the loyal people is to remove, at any price, the causes that produce the horrible effect. We must help the Government with all our might in removing the causes of crime for our own sake, for otherwise measures of repression will bring nothing but misery not alone to the guilty but to many innocent majority. We should send out earnest missionaries to preach loyalty, to bring misguided zealots to see through reason and righteousness, the sacred nature of the ties that unite Indian Society and Government. We must consider ourselves as members of common brotherhood and whatever injures one member injures every other and we must exert ourselves to prevent the violation of the laws of society and humanity in the spirit of the words of the Persian poet Sadi Bani Adam azai Yakhi garand, etc.

One immediate and sacred duty rests upon you all and that is that this Institution must be made a permanent living force in the Moslem life of this beautiful City. It must be made worthy of the city and worthy of the renowned race to which you belong. Equip it with latest machinery of education. You should remember that the rights you have obtained are not an end in themselves but are a means to the end in now improving the intellectual, moral and physical and economical condition of the people. Now that we have won certain forms of rights our object should be to make good use of the forms with moderation and wisdom and sincerity and to strive to turn out to improve the condition of the people to advance the progress of the country.

Again I thank you most heartily for the honour you have done me to-day. Its pleasant recollection will always linger in my memory and I assure you that if ever I am called upon to serve the interests of our community or to further its material prosperity, I shall [illegible] in my duty and I shall consider [illegible] and privilege to serve the [illegible] to the best of my power.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged between Harold Radcliffe Williams, eldest surviving son of Colonel R. B. Williams, C. B., (late Somersetshire Light Infantry), A. A. G. Gibraltar, and of Mrs. Williams, and Enid Maud, younger daughter of Colonel C. H. M. Hitchins, 80th Infantry, and of Mrs. Hitchins, Poona, India.

THE NAWAB OF PALANPUR

Congratulations of Citizens.

BRITISH RULE AND NATIVE STATES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PALANPUR, JANUARY 10.

The citizens of Palanpur of all castes and creeds assembled together, yesterday noon, in the Vernacular School building, to express their feelings of pleasure and gratefulness for the high honours recently conferred on their revered ruler, His Highness the Nawab Sahib of Palanpur. All the officers of the State were invited to the meeting. Mr. Mohanlal P. Mehta, B.A., LL.B., was elected President of the meeting, and said :—

We all know the object of our meeting here to-day. We have read this year's Honours' List, with feelings of pleasure and pride. The title of Nawab as a hereditary distinction has been conferred upon our honoured ruler, His Highness the Nawab Sahib Shree Sir Sher Mahomed, Khanji Sahib Bahadur, G.C.I.E. and also a personal salute of 13 guns has been conferred upon His Highness by His Most Gracious Majesty the Emperor of India. It is only natural that we, the subjects of His Highness, should be much pleased and gratified on receiving this very happy news, and desiring to give vent to our feelings, we requested His Highness to allow us to approach him, with a loyal and congratulatory address, on this very pleasant occasion. Our kind ruler would have soon granted us our request, but as His Highness is now engaged in making due preparations for receiving His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, he has not been able to grant our request soon. Under the circumstances we have all met here to-day to express our feelings of loyalty to our highly revered Chief, and of gratefulness to the benign British-Government, for so properly and rightly appreciating the sterling qualities and capabilities of His Highness.

His Highness has always shown his deep concern for the welfare of all his subjects, and has continuously strived to increase our happiness and prosperity. The High School, the several vernacular schools and the girls' school, the hospital, the library and various similar institutions of public utility are all due to the favour of His Highness. We all know, how His Highness has been anxious to provide for the permanent relief of the most needy and helpless of his subjects, and of orphans, and the spacious building constructed for the purpose at a great cost is to be opened within a few days.

The love of His Highness for his subjects has been equally conspicuous in times when the country had to face calamities, like plague and famine. In the famine of 1899 and 1901 no efforts were spared in relieving the distressed and lakhs of rupees were spent in maintaining relief works and assisting and cultivating classes by tagavi advances. During the last visitation of plague, His Highness entrusted the work of making all necessary arrangements for checking plague, for relieving the afflicted and for safe-guarding the property of those who went to reside outside the town, to the Heir-Apparent, our most worthy and respected Sahibzadah Tale Mahomed Khanji, and the very valuable work done by him is still fresh in our minds. The right and true education which His Highness has managed to give to our respected princes, under his own care and supervision, has borne its fruits. His Excellency, the late Governor of Bombay, Lord Lamington, during his stay at Deesa, congratulated His Highness, on being blessed with two sons of exemplary character, and it is universally acknowledged that our respected Sahibzadah Sahibs, are the worthy sons of a worthy father and their career is bound to be equally brilliant.

The welfare of the people and the State depends upon the improvement of agriculture and the development of commerce and industry, and it is well-known that, in these directions, we receive every encouragement from our sympathetic ruler. His Highness has also evinced his great concern for social reforms amongst his subjects, but it has always been his wise and beneficent policy to leave these matters to the good sense of his subjects.

In all these ways, he has won the affections of all his subjects, who have always prayed for their Chief, and this is the real secret of the winning of high honours, which are so well-earned and deserved.

As mind and body act upon each other, so do the ruler and the ruled. The interests of both are the same, and a happy relation between the two is essential for the well-being of both. Our old and great writers have, therefore, regarded loyalty as the greatest of virtues and the sublimest of duties, and from the very ancient times, loyalty has been the unfailing virtue of an Indian. Loyalty to our revered ruler and to the benign British-rule is our guiding spirit, and this vast meeting is a proof of the same. Our hearts are one in this respect, and I am confident, that all the gentlemen present will bear me out.

THE PRIME MINISTER'S REPLY.

Several other speeches were delivered and then Mr. Patmari Ranchodlal Bhai, the present Minister of Palanpur, rose and addressed the meeting as follows:—Your patience has been sufficiently taxed, and I do not wish to tax it more. It will be out of place for me to refer to the rare virtues of His Highness and the manifold blessings conferred, during His Highness' rule, on the subjects of this State. They have been exhaustively dealt with by the speakers who preceded me. One of the subjects of this meeting is to express a deep sense of gratitude on behalf of the subjects of Palanpur, to His Most Gracious Majesty the Emperor, for having kindly conferred two great distinctions, at the same time, on His Highness. I propose to say a few words as to the object of this meeting. To me it seems that what our Highness and other Chiefs, keeping pace with the progressing times, have done for ameliorating the condition of their States and the subjects, is mainly due to the existence and the stability of the British rule. The advent of this rule marks an era of peace in the whole of India. At and prior to its advent, there was chaos, anarchy and disorder. This is amply borne out by the history of those times. The peace which now prevails is the outcome of the British rule. Without peace, we cannot expect progress in any direction. Our Highness has, we are proud to say, populated seventy new villages, and has brought thereby an immense area of uncultivated waste lands under cultivation during the last thirty-two years with the best intentions, he could not have achieved this result, if the peace which we now enjoy under the British rule had not prevailed. We are also indebted to the same blessing of peace for a large increase in the number of irrigation wells during His Highness' rule. As to education also, the British Government have taken the lead. Schools, colleges and universities were founded long ago in the British districts, and the progressing States have followed in the footsteps of Government, in order that their subjects may not lag behind. Again, we Indians are very proud of the old civilization of India. It is the British Government which has, in my opinion, placed necessary materials at our disposal to cherish this noble pride. At the advent of the British rule, we had but a faint idea of the rich literature of our old India. During the time of chaos and perpetual disorder, the valuable books written in old times had to be hidden, and some of them fell an easy

absolute control to His Highness over the Police. This favour of Government greatly contributed to the prestige and position of this State. You all are well aware of the useful and eminent service rendered by the State Police reorganized by His Highness personally during the last four epidemics of plague. After 1887 A.D. the British Government conferred distinctions, twice on His Highness, in recognition of the unflinching devotion of this State to Government and the works of public utility, inaugurated by His Highness. On this occasion, the British Government, have, in the same spirit of magnanimity, graciously conferred two great distinctions at the same time, for which we are bound to show our sincere and deep sense of gratitude to His Most Gracious Majesty the Emperor, His Excellency the Viceroy and His Excellency the Governor.

EURASIAN GIRL'S LOVE TROUBLES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 11.

A matter of rather sensational nature came before the Officiating Chief Presidency Magistrate, in which a young Eurasian girl named Marie Marklow charged her father for wrongfully confining her. The girl became engaged to a Mr. P. Francis, a licensed measurer, with the consent of the parents, but owing to certain allegations being made by a Mrs. Alice Evernett against Francis to the girl's father, the latter broke off the engagement and stopped further visits to the house by Francis until he cleared his character. Francis instituted proceedings in the Police Court against Mrs. Evernett for defamation. This case is pending.

The story of the girl is that since the breach her father has been very severe with her and practically kept her confined in a room. The Magistrate, after hearing both the sides, passed an order to the effect that as the applicant was of age she was at liberty to go where she pleased.

INDIAN STATE PRISONERS.

Periodical Returns.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 11.

With regard to a London cable about State prisoners, it is stated that it was customary for the Government of India to forward periodical returns about them. This includes the Political prisoners as well. There has been very little change in the places of detention except that Mr. Mullick was brought back to Bareilly from Almora and Babu Aswini Kumar Butt to Lucknow.

THE VICEROY IN CALCUTTA.

Guests at Government House.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 11.

The Viceroy and the Countess of Minto, Lady Antrim and party returned to Calcutta from Barrackpore this morning. The Countess of Minto and the Countess of Antrim visited the Museum this afternoon, being shown round by Dr. Annandale.

The Bishop of Southwark, Mrs. and Miss Talbot arrived at Government House as guests to-day and the Maharaja of Bikaner is due to arrive on the morning of the 13th January.

There will be a dinner party at Government House to-night.

Miss Macnaughten who has been a guest at Government House has left for Burma and the Hon'ble Mr. Merk leaves for Peshawar to-night.

Miss Katherik Joks returned to Calcutta this morning from Darjeeling where she has been on a short visit.

CONVERTS' HOME FOR MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 11.

At a meeting of the Christians of all denominations in the city it was decided to establish a Converts' Home which will be open to all converts who shall be deemed by the management to be in need of it. A large and influential committee was appointed to take immediate action in the matter. The Rev. J. Bitmann observed that the impression should not be allowed to get abroad that they would try to get Hindu converts away from their homes.

THE NEW COUNCILS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 11.

The following have been nominated by H. E. the Governor to be members of the Finance Committee in addition to those already elected by the non-official members of the Madras Legislative Council:—The Hon'ble Mr. Hammick, Mr. J. N. Atkinson, Sir W. Meyer, Mr. A. G. Cardew, Mr. F. J. Wilson and Dr. A. G. Bourne.

THE TRANSVAAL INDIAN FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—H. H. the Aga Khan has contributed Rs. 4,000, to the Transvaal Fund. In a letter to Mr. Gokhale, accepting the invitation to join the Transvaal Committee and enclosing his subscription, His Highness says:—"I feel that this is one of the most urgent problems before us and sincerely hope that all classes in this country will readily come forward to give their assistance and support to our compatriots in the Transvaal."—Yours, etc.

JEHANGIR BOMANJEE PETIT.

The following further contributions have been received:—Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 47,562-15; Messrs. Muljee Jetha and Co. Rs. 500, Mr. Jamnadas Sunderjee Rs. 25, Mr. Nagardas Purshotamdas Rs. 25, Keshavjee Jesang Rs. 25, Mr. Ramchand Hirachand Rs. 25, Mr. Jamsetjee Hormusjee Rs. 25, Mr. Kanjee Kalianjee Rs. 25, Mr. Ragunathjee Tarachand Rs. 25, Mr. Samjee Vandrawandas Rs. 25, Mr. Anandjee Hirjee Rs. 25, Mr. Harjiwan Valjee Rs. 25, Mr. Narotam Dharamdas Rs 25, Mr. Valjee Bhanjee Rs. 25, Mr. Vulabhdas Lakhmidas Rs. 25, Mr. Bomanjee Framjee Rs. 25, Mr. Bhimjee Dwarkadas Rs. 25, Mr. Dhanjee Muljee Rasamwala Rs. 25, Mr. Kalidas Premjee Rs. 25, Mr. Madanjee Mohanjee Rs. 25, Mr. Chagan Khusal Rs. 25, and Mr. Jethabai Govindjee Rs. 25. Total Rs. 48,562-15.

HINDOO AND SMALL HINDOO PENS.

WRITERS in India have a particular liking for the Hindoo Pen. It is the national pen of India. Its easy flexible action and oblique points, fine, medium and broad, give conciseness and character to the writing. These pens are extensively used in Government offices and their superfine quality and durability make them inexpensive.

Six Annas per box.

Sold by all Stationers and Dealers.

THE PROMINENT TRAIT.

Distinguishing Buddhism from Christianity.

Before the Bombay Theosophical Society last evening Mr. Khandalawalla delivered the following lecture:—

Of the great religions which govern the world at present, the two greatest are Buddhism and Christianity. Of late no end of interest and of controversy clusters round Buddhism. Many are impassioned by the purity of its morals, the loftiness of its philosophical doctrine, which seems at times to have outrun a number of modern scientific discoveries, and by the amplitude of its dogma of universal love, as by its struggle against egoism. Many reproach it, for its as good as negation of the immortality of the soul, in contradiction with the theory of retribution known as Karma, from which result transmigration or metempsychosis, its monachal tendencies, its pessimism, its atheism, which leads them even to refusing it the right to the title of religion, under the pretext that it is wanting in the premordial element of every religion, an Eternal God, Creator and Director of the Universe. Now, there are two orders of things to consider in every religion. The first, what is it? What its dogmas? What its moral tendency, and its systems? The second, what has been near it? What the doctrines anterior to and accepted by it? What the science of the epoch it was born in? What it was able to modify, but not wholly to reject? The first order of things once established, it becomes the soul of the new movement. It persists across the ages. It lasts despite all events. No deviations, or weaknesses running against it, can work it destruction. It is this which explains how Christianity has lived a religion of charity, a doctrine of renouncing the world, despite what it has had to live through in the course of nineteen centuries, despite the doctrines of the second epoch contrary to its primitive teachings, despite the deviations it underwent from the power of the Alexandrians, despite the faults of its priests, despite the spirit of temporal domination which worked upon and impelled its clergy, despite the Inquisition, the Bartholomew massacres, and the Dragonades, that is despite intolerance and cruelty.

THE SECOND ORDER

of things, once admitted, if not by the founder of the religion, at least by those who laid it down and firmly established it, and who can be named in every sect the fathers of the Church—has a tendency to dogmatise, is peremptory now and again, whatever its origin, however clumsy the legend or the scientific errors in which the men may have failed. This explains the condemnation of Galileo in the name of Biblical science the perpetuation of the Jewish legend, of the creation of the world in the bosom of Catholicism, and the dogmatisation of Babylonian legends concerning angels and demons, despite the discoveries of modern science. Buddhism has no more than Christianity escaped these consequences. It is to-day what it almost was 2,500 years ago, be it dogma, moral tendency or its process of sanctification. There is yet the cry for grief, for charity and love to all beings, the strange desire to renounce the world, and to aspire to cease to be in the Eternal. In it too is the strange confusion of the immovable dogma with what is knowledge that can always be modified. But it presents a wholly lofty morality, a philosophic thought of great power worthy of a people entirely civilised, with parts which remind us of the childish faiths of primitive races, legends of Negro nurses, a cosmic conception, a geography of the terrestrial world no longer in harmony with acquired knowledge, and with new science. The effect of this confusion of what goes to for the faith, and of what is foreign to it, of what is, and of what is next to it, is fatal to the progress of science and to the development of intellectual man. Because as soon as an error is esteemed sacred by the priests, it ceases to be an error in the eyes of the faithful; as soon as a notion deemed scientific is sanctioned in the temple, it ceases to be a notion to be dogmatised; as soon as a legend is taught by him, who in the name of the gods, or in the name of one to whom everything has been revealed

THE LEGEND BECOMES HISTORY.

Such is the Bible for the Christians, the Musulmans, and the Jews; the Avesta for the Parsis, the Jatakas, the Abhidamma for the Buddhists the Vedas for the Brahmans. Then, before all which the temple has proclaimed sacred, and incontestable in consequence the critical spirit stops respectfully of a sudden, does not enter into the sacred things as it passes them close by, and wishes to go further distant. Buddhism has not, like Christianity, interdicted the sacred domain of antique legends, by arming itself with the secular arm to denounce and pursue before tribunals furnished with judges, and preambles needed to condemn those who had the hardihood to attempt exploring these domains. It has not to our knowledge made a Copernicus tremble, condemned a Galileo, or held that geology, mathematics, and astronomy were infernal sciences. On the contrary, we have to own in favour of the races who accepted Buddhism, that certain notions about things in the Far East were nearer scientific truth, than the same notions in the Near East. And however little Buddhism dogmatised them, the freethinkers and daring philosophers were less than anywhere else led into studying them, since these notions gave little handle to their daring and criticism. For instance, it is evident that the cosmic conception which Buddhism found in its cradle in Brahman society was

SUPERIOR TO THE BIBLICAL CONCEPTION

which Judaism, Christianity, and Mahomedanism found at their birth. Thus Buddhism does not pretend that our earth is the centre of the universe, and that all that moves in the heavens or stirs on the earth is meant for man. It does not make of man the king of beings, or the cause even of all that is. Its heaven is not a vault of crystal pierced by two gates beyond which there is God. The earth we inhabit is in its eyes a world lost in space, a world which belongs to a special planetary system, and which floats in ether by the side of millions of other systems. The earth is one of it, infinitely small. The beings who inhabit it, doomed to eternal change, are not the first cause of it. That, is frankly declared unknown. This doctrine grander than the Biblical, lets the sight penetrate immensity. It does not shut off infinity from men. They are left to respire more air, man is not made proud by being placed in the centre of everything, and by a logical consequence does not confirm him in his pride. It leads him towards the Beyond. Therein certainty is a superiority and a grandeur. Science may come in, Copernicus affirm motion, Kepler define the law of the course of the stars, two glasses in juxtaposition carry the human eye to the very depth of the infinite, Viette bring out the mathematics of night to light up the sky by it, Galileo plant audaciously the two points of his compass in the heavens, Newton find the laws of equilibrium of the worlds, Voltaire sneer at old astrology—and all that does no harm to the cosmic doctrine adopted by Buddhism. Neither its dogmas, nor its ideas on the genesis of worlds are affected thereby.

CHRISTIANITY HAD TO BEAT A RETREAT

before the new discoveries while admitting them. It has made and does make a thousand efforts to give Biblical genesis a sense not gramatically borne out, and which all exegetists energetically reject. Buddhism is in no such plight. It receives it all without prejudice to its dogmas. Is it not singular? Buddhism has yet another side to recommend itself. It carries within itself a great virtue. It knows not to be authoritative and makes no fanatics. This has to be taken into account, and it must be excused many weaknesses. It is but its due it must be pardoned much, for it has loved so much. To what must this indiscriminate virtue of love be attributed? Beings—men and beasts as much as the damned and and the Gods—are not according to it real species. All beings had been alike in the biginning, but doomed to change of form. At the epoch we observe them, they are living the life deserved in the course of their previous existence. Hence a singularly powerful belief in the unity of beings, an unheard of sentiment of charity for all that lives, and of love for the smallest and the insignificant. Thus there is no place for sectarian hatred, none for fanaticism, nor a taste for temporal domination, or rather spiritual, claimed by the priest. The Buddhist monk teaches, converts, and wishes his doctrine to be that of every man. But the thought never can enter his head, to raise himself through it above others, to rule their minds, or to dominate in temporal affairs. His is a doctrine of renunciation. He has given up the world with all its pomps and bustle. His eyes are no longer turned to, but away, from it, and beat inwards within his own self. For it is in himself, he finds his conscience, and what can console: hope and faith. From the special standpoint

WHO WILL DARE SAY

that the Buddhistic religious spirit is not superior to the religious spirit of the West? For has not the dogma of revelation led up the very ignoring of primitive Christian thought, which was absolutely one of charity, and of love for all men? It is alleged that the notion of God, does not exist for the Buddhists, and Barthelemy St. Hilaire does not hesitate to call it a godless religion. But we must mend our pace, and not go so fast rashly cutting off the Gordian knot we cannot untie. It is letting an ocean of misconceptions—dangerous for the study of religious philosophy in the Far East—divide the West from the Asiatic world. The question thus solved demands a less superficial study, than what has led to this affirmation, true from a certain standpoint, false from others. We have to pause before expressing an opinion. Yes, there is no Judaico-Christian God in Buddhism, made in the image of man. He is not a God of battles who espouses our causes, not a God to be prayed to for our daily bread. He works no miracles, nor presides at all our actions to decide, condemn, and pardon. Such a God is not to be met with in Buddhism. Its Eternal is Unseen. Stated correctly, there is no Judaico-Christian God in it. Man is not so different under different latitudes as this proposition would lead one to believe. Is he not subject to the same terrors, surprised by the same phenomena? When he discusses his fears, be it in Asia or in Europe, when he wishes to explain his terrors, and deduce his beliefs, the language he uses to express his thought and crystallize it may be different, but the object on which the thought is exercised being the same, the latter which works borders on the same conception. There were other reasons besides for them to have hesitated before coming to the conclusion they did. The India of the Brahmans was deistic. It could hardly give birth to a religion non-deistic.

BUDDHISM IS TO BRAHMANISM

what Christianity and Islam are to Judaism. But it has not been an anti-religious philosophic movement, like the New Testament and the Koran as opposed to the Old Testament. It was a philosophic and religious activity in the Brahmanic world. It taught a doctrine which held fast and tight to certain Brahmanic dogmas, and neglected certain others because they were perhaps much assailed. It was a religious philosophy, the rival of other schools which without ceasing to be Brahmanic, digressed more or less from the official doctrine. Was it perchance the esoteric doctrine, that they thought they found in certain texts, less historic, less based on ancient passages but more learned, the secret doctrine of some bold thinkers, of a select few rudely tossed in the world? Who knows if Buddhism has not, since its origin, been more pessimistic than all the other doctrines? Having stepped in at a time of deep discouragement, has it been the formula of the moment, the refuge of the religious in despair, and of the restless seekers of the Beyond? Who knows, if it is not to all this it owed its first success in India, and finally its defeat? It came at a time when everything was attacked, when the religious Brahmanic idea had to submit to rude assaults, when first reason refused to admit what the past had bequeathed of religious reveries. It was perhaps a learned reaction of religious ideas, something like a concentration of dispersed and disquieting elements, awaiting but an occasion, to be united to form a new but parallel movement to others more or less religious. Were these religious elements crowding round Buddha, dominated by all Brahmanic past able to admit a new religious faith, from which divinity under all its forms had been excluded, a new religion at once

DENYING BRAHMA AND THE INCREATE?

It cannot be believed. A little doctrine springing up in a deistic world, may become a philosophy capable of transforming popular conscience in the long run; but cannot be a religious faith with its worship, its temples and its monks, capable of lightly leading away enraptured consciences into a new path. All that a new doctrine, masterly and momentous could do in this sense without ceasing to be religious, is what Buddhism did. It spiritualised the idea of God more than it had been till then, merged it in the idea of a Supreme and Increate Law, eternal and unquestionable of inherent justice. Then was it placed beyond thought subject to be mistaken, and was no further discussed. The cult was brought down to the simplest of ceremonies. Meditation was recommended—and detachment from all the perishable things of this world doomed to change enjoined—to the point of reabsorption in Brahma the Increate. It is this spiritualisation, so perfect and so sensible of the idea of God, that has led to the error of disignating it "a religion without God." Such a novelty was discomforting to the habits of the Western mind. Its conciousness had been run through the mould of the Judaico-Christian world, and could not understand such a nonsense. Is it not considerate of Barthelemy St. Helaire when he says: "The Buddha ignored God in a manner so complete, that he has not sought to deny it?" Shall we add a rejoinder? "The Buddha knew God in a manner so complete, that he has not sought to prove it." There are more reasons to believe that, if he an innovator and creator of a religious school has not denied God, it is because he believed in him under any form whatever; and that if he has not sought to prove his existence, it is because he did not consider it doubtful, or one that had been seriously doubted. He has not made of the existence of God a dogma of his religion because the masses could not conceive Him as

LAW SUPREME AND JUSTICE IMMANENT.

If the idea of Karma, that is of unavoidable and of unquestionable responsibility in this and the other world had taken hold of their minds, the idea of God was not indispensable to the government of consciences. To say that he, a Kshtrya, the son of a king, brought up by Brahmans of the official doctrine, and the disciple of ascetics—ignored God, sounds a joke. All that can be said is that the idea of God under whatever form, was useless to the development, and the triumph of the new doctrine of reform. The idea could not directly lend any force to Him; because God is infinite, One and All. How can he, the Eternal be usefully invoked? Is he susceptible of falling under our senses, and be perceptible? Right at the top of this system is Brahma of the Brahmans and of the Vedas the immense unknown the Supreme Soul. "He is the Imperishable Intelligence having breath for his body, light for his form, ether for his 'I'. He is the Great Brahma of Protean forms, penetrating all the regions of, and extending as far as the universe; the great Brahma who is the 'I' of the breath which is my 'I' and to which I shall be reunited when I depart this world." When we consider religions from a human point of view to see which is convenient, we must admit that each one superior in some one point to the others is inferior to them in some other point, and that a thought carefully studied in one than in the others achieves its wished-for object better. Religions have essentially been an institution for the government of consciences, with an eye to bringing about and maintaining civil, political and moral order. Before all they are a curb; and it is but fair to admit that this curb is more effective with one such religious doctrine than with another. From this special point of view the Buddhistic conceptions are more clever, and there is no reason in favour of this competency being more occidental than oriental. The hope of Heaven, the fear of Purgatory, the awe of Hell, has been a great deal for Christianity to weave the bond it has believed in long, and which it still believes in for bridling wicked passions. What are the terrors of Hell compared to

THE DOCTRINE OF RE-BIRTH?

which teaches that,

"All that we are is what we thought and willed,'
"Who tolled a slave may come anew a Prince
"For gentle worthiness and merit won:
"Who ruled a King may wander earth in rags
"For things done and undone."

Buddha's inmost attitude before the sphinx of destiny, and his reply in regard to the great enigma is differently understood. We find ourselves in the presence of two Buddhas, very much diverse and contradictory at the core. The first is the one Western science presents us to day. He is the Buddha of philologists and of mythologists, literally taken and externally judged, commented upon and made out. Western scholastic legend has made of him a radical pessimist in the manner of Schopenhauer, with the horror of life, and the thirst for annihilation as his essential trait. Despairing of all other means of salvation, he aspires to unconsciousness, or final nothingness. The success of his subtle system lies in the suppression of all effects, by suppressing its first cause: desire. This manner of understanding Buddha and his system is absolutely materialistic. The other is the Buddha of the Neo-Buddhists, and of Edwin Arnold painted with the colours of Valmiki and of Kalidass. He is the Shakya Sage of transcendent spiritualism, and of lofty serenity, more en rapport with the Hindu Society, the doctrines of the Upanishads, the Brahmanic speculations, and the idealistic pantheism of the Vedanta. Its negative side appeals to the inferior part of man, while its positive has a growing refinement for its aim. If it does not weary of affirming the nothingness of matter, it is to urge men to spirituality. The universe is to it an immense evolution, whose stages co-exist in infinity, but of which we see only the inferior degrees in the kingdoms of nature, and in the states already run through by humanity. Only below, behind, and above this material evolution of which to-day

SCIENCE ADMITS BUT THE EXTERIOR

and visible side, the esoteric doctrine—of which Buddha was the first great vulgariser—sees a spiritual counterpart, which is at once its impulsive force and final aim. For, even as humanity, part of animality aspires to a divine state, so the monad, which constitutes the individual traverses all the ladders of being. Once attained to man, its several incarnations intersect each other by long spiritual existences which are to its total evolution, what the sleep, and the dream are to the waking state, but which far from suppressing consciousness develop and exalt it. By these migrations across millions of years the consciousness of the soul goes over widening and deepening, so much so that the Buddha ended by remembering all his anterior existences, because he attained perfection. This metaphysics may appear strange to the Westerns, but it is to be noted that under diverse names and forms we meet with it in men like Pythagoras' Empedocles and Plato, not to mention the Neoplatonists, the Gnostics, and other theosophists. Edwin Arnold very rightly says

"IF ANY TEACH NIRVANA IS TO CEASE,
'Say unto such they lie.' For, it is bliss supreme in perfection. It is a state of spirituality so high, that the soul has no need to pass through the test of reincarnation. If it is the extinction of the ephemeral 'I' it is also the affirmation of the transcendental 'I' which makes itself but one with Supreme consciousness, the Atmabodh or universal Soul. It is extinction of course, but it is the extinction of illusion, and the attainment of truth. Desire, error and selfishness, or Upadana, Klesh and Trishna have no place in that happy condition of enlightenment, peace and bliss. Buddha himself was silent when questioned about it, as much as to say: Why bother! the knowledge of it is no help to salvation." In proportion as we go deeper into the arcana of Brahmanism, and of esoteric Buddhism, we can render better account of the intimate connection between

BUDDHA AND CHRIST

despite the distance which separates them. The doctrine of Jesus is wholly moral. It is warmth, transport and intuition. He has not conquered the world by his philosophy, but by his divine genius of gentleness, faith, and hope. He speaks to the heart, and appeals to the simple-minded. The Rishis of India would undoubtedly have said of him: "He is of the sphere of Atma, of pure Spirit." The Christ simply said, "I and the Father in Heaven are one." Buddha considers the universe in its evolution, he goes up and down the chain of causes and effects; he can only be well understood by those having a turn for philosophy. But the spirit of them both moves on the face of the world. It brings comfort to the weary and the sorrow-laden. It restores peace to those whom the burden of life has broken down. The touch of their hands is on the grief-stricken. How can we tire of these gracious figures who walked the earth sinless, and showed Love as the rule of life? If historic Buddhism has begotten a sterile monachism, and an inactive quietism by its absolute renunciation, we have to acknowledge on the other hand that its esoteric doctrine furnishes the largest metaphysical basis for the ethics of Christ. This single rapport is one of mighty interest. It gives us a presentiment of the great unity, which dominates the religious development of humanity. Whether we place ourselves on the heights of the Himalayas, or on those of Galilee, we have to own that Buddha is the brother of Christ, and that the Light of the East is the Sister of the Light of the West.

THE NASIK OUTRAGE.

Meeting at Thana.

In response to invitations issued by Messrs. Keshavrao Appaji Padhye, Bhagwant Hari Shringarpure and Ramkrishna Bhaurao Gupte, Pleaders, and Doctor Santuji Ramji Lad, Munshi Fazal Alli and Subhedar Janoji Bhagaji, Laxmanji and Balaramji Devlekar, a public meeting of the citizens of Thana was held near the Kreeda Bhuvan Gymkhana on Sunday the 9th instant at 5 p.m. when, on the motion of Khan Bahadur Moos, seconded by Mr. Rambhau Sindkar, Pleader, and Munshi Fazal Alli, the Chair was taken by Rao Bahadur Prabhakerrao Vithal Gupte, late Judge of Poona. Mr. Padhye proposed: "This public meeting of the citizens of Thana express their deepest regret at the dastardly murder of Mr. A. M. T. Jackson I.C.S., late Collector of Nasik, who was also for some time Collector of Thana, and their abhorrence at those who incite such foul deeds; that they offer their condolences and heartfelt sympathy to Mrs. Jackson in her sad bereavement, and that the President be authorised to communicate the Resolution to Mrs. Jackson and Government through the Collector of Thana." The Resolution being seconded by Mr. R. B. Gupte and supported by Mr. Nusserwanji Navroji Antia, was passed by the meeting standing in solemn silence. The other speakers included Messrs. Shanker Govind Kotval, Ramchandra Vithal Pradhan and Rangubskar, Pleaders, and tributes were paid to the late Dr. Lalcaca, the Maharaja of Burdwan and Mr. V. N. Khopkar. In his speech the Chairman laid stress on the fact that, as contrasted against Mahomedans, Christians and Parsis, discipline in Hindu households was sadly getting much looser and that the influence of elders was regrettably on the wane; and reminded the assembly of the words of His Excellency the Governor that the outrages were dark stains on the fair fame of India and that all true men should both in their words and in their actions cooperate with Government in protecting youths from those influences and instructions which led to assassinations and in rehabilitating the tarnished reputation of the Bombay Presidency.

At a special gathering convened by Messrs. Govind Balvant Pradhan and Balkrishna Vaman Kharkar, the Kayastha Prabhu community under the Presidentship of the same Chairman, passed Resolutions, condemning the outrages when Mr. Trimbak Ramchandra Kotval, Sub-Judge, eulogised the valour shown by Rao Bahadur V. N. Khopkar at Nasik, and reminded his audience of the advice of the Hon'ble Mr. Mandev Bhaskar Chaubal that loyalty was the creed of the Kayastha Prabhu caste; Mr. Janardhan Damoder Dikshit, Assistant Judge, expressed his assurance that every Kayastha Prabhu would always maintain the tradition of being true to his salt.

THE ENGLISH COMEDY COMPANY.

"An American Citizen."

MISS RYLEY has been more than successful in writing a comedy in "An American Citizen." The opening scene is a solicitor's office in New York and the American Citizen is one of the partners who has to marry an English girl and become a naturalised Englishman within two days if he is to receive sixty thousand pounds under an English uncle's will. The terms have been repudiated, but since one of his partners has just absconded he tries to save the firm's name by marrying his cousin (who ought to have had the money had her father not been eccentric in his hate for Americans) and dividing the money with her. The idea of being husband and wife in anything more than name is scouted, for she is mourning the memory of a lover supposed to be lying at the bottom of a crevasse in a Swiss glacier. As a matter of fact, husband and wife come together again a year later at Nice and each falls in love with the other (Ergo there is a happy ending) when the plot which is running more too Smoothly towards its goal is somewhat upset by the appearance of the dead lover who is also the absconding partner. The acting was excellent, except once or twice it would have benefited by being a little brisker, but the evening was a great success wasted on a miserably small audience. Mr. Pease, Miss Lloyd, Miss Drewry and Mr. Rivington were all excellent, and though the house was so empty their playing was most warmly received.

"BLACK AND WHITE."

AT the New Novelty Theatre, to-night, the English Comedy Company will present the screaming musical farce entitled "Black and White." The plot is brimful of fun and there are many amusing incidents with diverting situations. The play, by Mark Melford, has been constructed for the purpose of amusing and it will also introduce in a new light several members of the Company. The piece bristles in bright songs and clever dances tastefully rendered by talented actors and actresses.

From heavy drama to musical farce everyone should test the merits of any Company, and so the piece billed for this evening oughtsurely to attract bumper house.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY HUNT.

THERE was a larger field out to enjoy yesterday's sport than is usually the case on Tuesdays and nearly thirty members, including three of the regular side-saddle contingent, congregated at Irla at dawn. The morning was cold and damp, a heavy dew having fallen during the night, and everything pointed to a successful outing. It was nearing seven o'clock as hounds moved off from the meet and at the foot of Chuckla hill a jackal was discovered that tried conclusions with the pack for nearly an hour and a half before eventually running out of scent on the slops of the Marole hills, not far from old Marole church. But the morning was not without incident, as extraordinary as it may seem, after running for upwards of three-quarters of an hour, the pack divided and some four couples of hounds were able to run down and kill another jackal that had unwittingly come across their path and yet subsequently join in the chase after the original fugitive. The proceedings started with a scamper round Chuckla hill, the jackal having climbed on top of this rocky landmark where from his subsequent manœuvers it became evident his abode lay; for it was not before two or three circles had been made round the neighbourhood, during which he made attempts to cross the railway, that the pack managed to drive him over the Andheri road. The most pleasing memories of these twisting tactics are the journeys through the Chuckla groves with their well-fenced cactus hedges and a break away into the Bomanwadi valley where unfortunately he was badly headed by a native. Grossing the road by the mango tope, this bewildering customer repeated his earlier movements and instead of making straight through the well-known woodlands he preferred to go twisting and turning in the most confident manner. It was on one of these merry whirls that he nearly succeeded in shaking off his pursuers by handing over his responsibilities to a fellow rascal who happened to be tarrying at the edge of the woods. Only about four couples of hounds, however, left off the pursuit in favour of this new arrival and it was not long before that bowled over the intruder near the aloe fence beyond Robert's corner. Meanwhile the rest of the pack with, curiously enough, a similar proportion of the field had completed a circuit of the mango tope and came rushing past the scene of this incident; those followers who had dismounted to witness the kill now had to hurriedly mount to again join in the pursuit. The pack, with their increased number, carried the line in a circle over the hill, down past Stacey's tank and away over the spurs of the Marole hills into the valley beyond where unfortunately scent failed and the morning being far advanced they were taken back to kennels.

The next meet takes place at Santa Cruz to-morrow and it is hoped a straight running jackal may be found in contrast to the one hunted yesterday, not that it would be unpleasant to again have a trial with this Chuckla hill prowler at some later date.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

Programme for Saturday.

The following Races will be sailed on Saturday the 15th instant:—

A Class Handicap Race. Course:—Committee Vessel to Tucker Beacon to Port, thence to Butcher Beacon to Port, thence round Red Channel Buoy N.-N.-W. of Butcher Island to Port, thence to Red Channel Buoy W.-N.-W. of Butcher Island to Port, thence to North Karanja Buoy to starboard, thence to Committee Vessel. Distance.—12·50 miles. Start at 3-30 p.m.

B Class Handicap Race. Course:—South Karanja Buoy to Port, thence to Mark Buoy to Port, thence to Middle Ground Buoy to Starboard, thence to North Karanja Buoy to Port, thence to Committee Vessel. Distance.—10·78 miles. Start at 3-40 p.m.

C Class Handicap Race. Course:—Committee Vessel to Mark Buoy to Port, thence to North Karanja Buoy to Port, thence to Committee Vessel to starboard, thence to South Troopship Buoy to Port, thence to Middle Ground Buoy to Port, thence to Committee Vessel. Distance.—8·15 miles. Start at 3-15 p. m.

Ship's Boat Race. Course:—Committee Vessel to Sunk Rock to Port, thence to Mark Buoy to Port, thence to North Karanja Buoy to Port, thence to Committee Vessel.

SPORTS IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 11.

Owing to wet weather the Polo tournament for the Ezra Cup has been postponed and the paperchase has been also suspended as the rain has swamped the Ballygunj grounds.

INDIAN GUILD OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.

Inaugural Meeting in Leeds.

At a meeting held in the Hall of the University of Leeds on Saturday afternoon (December 18), the Indian Guild of Science and Technology was formally inaugurated. The guild is an association which has been formed by Indian students at universities in England and Scotland, on the Continent, and in America, with the object of fostering the study of natural science amongst the cultured people of India, and of promoting the application of science to the development of Indian industries and resources. The meeting was attended by all the Indian students in Leeds and by delegates from various English and Scotch universities. There were also present Lord Airedale, Mr. A. G. Lupton (Pro-Chancellor of Leeds University), Professor A. Smithells (Dean of the Faculty of Science at Leeds University), and other members of the professorial staff interested in the new organisation.

Mr. R.N. Sen, of Leeds (chairman of the Reception Committee) extended a warm welcome to the delegates, and spoke at some length on the objects of the guild. Such an institution, he said, had been a long-felt want of India, where scientific knowledge and technical education were considered the privilege of the few. Ever since the early dawn of civilisation India had been famous for spiritual and metaphysical culture but in early times it also contributed liberally to the industrial knowledge of the world. Metals were worked there and the art of dyeing was developed almost before Europe became civilised. Yet since the sixteenth century India had fallen a long way behind the western world in industrial and scientific attainments. It was for them to try to regain that lost glory by assimilating all that was best in western scientific and technological knowledge.

INDIA'S AWAKENING.

The time was opportune, he continued, for India was awakening from a slumber of ages and was shaking off the shackles of superstition. During the past four years a large number of young men had travelled to the European and American universities for the study of science and its application to industry, and these students were imbued with a desire to carry back the knowledge they gained to help forward the development of their native country. In their new enterprise they had received an assurance of active sympathy and support from many eminent men of science. Amongst their aims was the stimulation of research work especially directed to the elucidation of Indian industrial problems, India had vast resources which only needed the magic touch of science to transform into wealth. They hoped to see their country once more take its due place in the hierarchy of nations and contribute its share towards human progress and happiness. (Applause).

The honorary secretary, Mr. S. F. Vicajee, of Leeds, read a report which described the origin and progress of the movement. After communications had passed between students in England and Scotland, he said, the work of organisation was carried on to the Continent, and the result was very gratifying, as the guild was now 120 strong. Some of the members were already back in India working at a scheme of much more ambitious character that the one they were inaugurating at that meeting. They had decided to form five sections, with the following centres: Edinburgh for medicine; Glasgow for mechanical engineering; Leeds for leather manufacture Birmingham for mining; and Manchester for dyeing.

On the proposition of Mr. M. Ali, of Manchester, seconded by Mr. J. C. Khambatta, of Edinburgh, Professor Smithells was elected president of the guild. Mr. Ali said that Professor Smithells had given them much help in the preliminary work an organisation, and he had manifested great sympathy with their aims.

AN URGENT NEED.

In the course of his presidential address, Professor Smithells said he knew very well that the aim of benefiting India by the dissemination of scientific knowledge and the establishment of industries would appear to some people to be misconceived and almost sacrilegious. They were so apt to look on that country as a land of ancient mysteries and peaceful crafts, where there was the almost universal "simple life" for which so many sighed amidst the strenuous bustling surroundings of our modern world. They were apt to think of India as a phantasmagor of picturesque places and people, and although they heard only too often of the overwhelming calamities of famine and disease, the picture remained of the land that western civilisation might sooner deface than improve. That picture was of course in the high degree illusory. Could anyone for a moment doubt the urgency of the need for teaching the people of India to develop the resources that nature had placed at their disposal? Was there any other salvation possible? He did not think so. Our administration of India had, of course, always been inspired by such an aim, and there existed active organisations set up by the Government for man's purposes cognate to the objects of this association. Voluntary associations, such as those of the tea planters and the indigo-planters, had addressed themselves to the general advancement of particular industries. This association, he proceeded, was the outcome of a new and remarkable migration to distant centres of learning of a large body of young Indians to study science and applied science with the special purpose of using it for industrial pursuits in their own country. It was only during the last three or four years that Indians had come to this country in any number to study these subjects, "You are," he said, "pioneers, and you believed there is great need in your country for a wide dissemination of scientific ideas which will be the ground work for the establishment of successful industries and for raising the standards of health." For a long time to come it was highly probable that Indian students would migrate for instruction in science and applied science. There was, of course, much admirable teaching in their own country, but experience had abundantly shown how advantageous it was that young men should have their wander years in countries where the development had already gone further than in their own—countries from which they would return with the latest knowledge, with new ideas, and a wider outlook. It would be difficult to estimate for example how much the chemistry of this country, and so indirectly the industries, owed to the migration of Englishmen to German laboratories during the last half-century. He therefore looked to the continued influx of Indians to England on the same errand.

AN IDEAL INDUSTRIAL INDIA.

He had been reading with interest, Professor Smithells went on, the Quinquennial Report on the Progress of Education in India for the period 1902-7, and this report contained a record of many striking advances so far as science was concerned. The establishment of the Institute of Science through the munificence of Mr. Tata the improvement of the provincial agricultural colleges, and the foundations of a school for coalmining all showed that science was making its way, and that as the Director-General of Education said, "the reluctance of the educated classes to avail themselves of technical education is fast disappearing." The report as a whole, however, confirmed the assertion often made to him that the preponderating character of English education was bookish, and that they found a repetition of our English educational history and a state of things where a young man of intelligence was led rather to the destiny of a lawyer or of a clerk, with unsatisfied ambitions, than to the field of educated industrial activity. Any help which the guild could give towards creating a public opinion which would demand a large and effective scientific element throughout the educational system would be greatly for the good of their country. They had ample evidence that the Indian mind was capable of development to a high degree of efficiency in those faculties which characterised the productive man of science. He thought that the order, method, and foresight that accompany scientific labours, if transfused into industrial development at its commencement, afforded the hope, perhaps the guarantee, that industry should not bring in its train the evils that were so evident in this country—overcrowding, squalor, polluted streams polluted air, a physically-degenerating people, and a defaced countryside, which were largely the product of a haphazard, unmethodical, unforeseeing, unscientific development. When they thought of that vast territory, with its undeveloped resources, with its 300 millions of human souls, each with a brain and hands, they could not help looking forward to a future not perhaps as picturesque as the contemplation of the past, but with a happier and more prosperous people living in the lasting condition of contentment that accompanies the enlightened pursuit of the arts of piece. If their union could do but a little towards hastening the progress of India towards such a great end, that little would be well worth doing. (Applause).

LORD AIREDALE'S ADVICE.

Lord Airedale addressed a few remarks to the students in the capacity, as he said, of a Leeds manufacturer who had been directing large works in the city for over fifty-five years. (Applause.) He gave one or two striking instances which had occurred within his own experience of the value and economy of applying science to industry. He advised the students before him not to allow their poetic imaginations to run away with them, but to apply themselves practically and industriously to the attainment of scientific knowledge, and then to concentrate on one or

BY THE WAY.

DOGS TO MATCH DRESSES.

Our girls get tired more quickly of men, dogs, and amusements than they were wont to do in the staid old nineteenth century. I am told (writes Mr. James Douglas in "London Opinion") they hire dogs to match their dresses, just as they buy hair to suit their hats. Before a girl goes out for a walk in the park, she sends her maid round to the nearest dog-purveyor with a pattern of her gown, or a glove or a stocking, or a suede shoe. The dog-purveyor matches the colour of the pattern just as a shopman matches a ribbon. The maid returns with the exact shade in dog. You can get Poms and Griffons in all the new winter shades.

A MUSICAL BED.

A furniture dealer in Paris is showing a novelty in the form of a bed, which is an improvement on a similar one which attracted attention at the last Paris world's fair. It is to all appearance an ordinary bed, but the weight of the body upon it sets a clock work in motion, and this operates a music box which gives forth soothing melodies. The lullabies which it plays are supposed to induce sleep. By means of a dial at the head of the bed, the person who occupies it fixes an alarm for the next morning. This produces, when the hour arrives, discordant sounds, to which the person in the bed must pay heed, because failure to rise within five minutes after the noise has begun will cause the bottom of the bed to fall out.

FOOTBALL CASUALTIES IN AMERICA.

According to the American papers the number of deaths resulting from hurts received on the football field during the present season in the United States is 30, while there have been 216 cases of severe injury. The list of injuries included 19 cases of concussion of the brain, 19 of fractured rib, 10 of fractured ankle, 15 of fractured leg, 12 of fractured clavicle, and 9 of broken arm. Surely, says the "British Medical Journal," the murderous character of the game could be mitigated without in any way killing the gaudium certaminis of the players. A purely sport should not be allowed to be degraded into a brutal fight in which the deliberate maiming of opponents is part of the "game."

HOW A BEAR FISHES.

Few people have had the opportunity of seeing a bear feeding—that is, in his native state—and fewer still have seen him fishing. But fish he does, says a writer in the "St. Nicholas," and in it he displays an amount of patience and dexterity that is amazing. He will lie motionless upon an overhanging log or bank with pawpoised and little beady eyes attentively scanning the water. Salmon and trout are his chief delight, and, should one come near enough to the surface, he is snapped out on the bank with a flip and a twist, and vanishes in bruin's capacious maw.

NATURAL BRIDGES.

Interest has been aroused lately in the natural bridges of America, with the result that a number of new ones have been brought to light. The State of Utah has four that were heretofore practically unknown, and the last one to be investigated is the largest. It is about four miles north of the boundary line between Utah and Arizona and between the Colorado River and the Navajo Mountains. The rock is a hard sandstone. One end of the bridge juts out from the wall of the canyon with the springing line high above the canyon floor, while on the other side the springing line is at the base of the cliff, so that the arch is not perfectly symmetrical, though the curve is smooth and has scarcely a break, having a clear span of 274 feet, with its crown 301 feet above the bed of the small stream which flows beneath it.

BEGINNINGS OF A GREAT STATE.

The Australian "Register" is publishing extracts from its files of 50 years ago. From the following we get a glimpse of the country in its infancy. The extracts are dated November 16, 1859, and are as follow:—Old English fruits are becoming somewhat less a novelty in South Australia. A Gawler correspondent reports that strawberries of finest quality, the produce of the neighbouring hills, are abundant there at 1s. and 1s. 3d. per lb.—At Mount Gambier the walls of the Roman Catholic Church are up, and it gives promise of being a pretty structure when completed. The proposed Presbyterian Church in the same town has not yet been begun. Considerably over £350 has been subscribed. An active committee is making preliminary arrangements.—The question of connecting Kangaroo Island with Adelaide by telegraph has been authoritatively settled.

A NEW METAL.

A new matterial, called by its inventor "cork metal," has been introduced for the manufacture of aeroplanes. According to the "University Correspondent" it is about forty per cent. lighter than aluminium, and is nothing more than an alloy of magnesium with small quantities of aluminium and iron. The drawback to this "cork metal" is that it reacts chemically with hot water giving off hydrogen, but doubtless this difficulty will be got over in some way.

SCHOOL-BOY "HOWLERS."

The "University Correspondent" recently offered a prize for the best set of twelve schoolboy "howlers." Here are specimens. "Nelson was killed by a midgetman and buried in the cockpit of St. Paul's Cathedral." "Henry I. died of eating palfreys." "George Eliot left a wife and three children to mourn his genii." The Higher Grade howler performs a critical function. The classic examples is the statement that "An archæological society is a collection of old fossils." "Algebraical symbols are used when you don't know what you are talking about."

THE DICKENS CENTENARY.

Is there to be any active celebration of the Dickens Centenary in England? asks "London Opinion." Already the Americans have made a move, but they have always been strong on the great Charles in the State, notwithstanding that he once hit them very hard.

SWALLOWING THE DICE.

Excessive gaming has always been prohibited by law, and in the time of Henry VII. archery was the only game of any kind that was not unlawful. The Gaming Laws are of course, far stricter now than they were in the early years of the last century but, says "T.P.'s Weekly," even at that time police "raids" on gambling houses were frequent enough and it is said that at one or two of the West End establishments persons were retained "whose sole duty lay in being able to swallow the dice in case of a raid by the authorities." It is curious to learn that about the end of the eighteenth century the bucks of the day were all smitten by an extraordinary mania for making extravagant and eccentric bets.

THE KAISER'S RETURN TO POWER.

The maiden speeches of the new German Chancellor in the Reichstag enable us to see pretty clearly what the Bethmann-Hollweg regime implies. It means, says Mr. Lucien Wolf in the "Graphic," quite clearly that the reins of Government are once more firmly in the hands of the Emperor, and that the tendencies towards party rule and Ministerial responsibility, which became so marked towards the end of Prince Bulow's Chancellorship, are frankly reversed and renounced. Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg's first speech, which dealt with domestic politics on broad abstract lines, was really a revival of the Constitutional doctrine laid down by Prince Bismarck in the early eighties.

THE BRITISH AS ART OWNERS.

A recently published statistical account of the important paintings of the Italian school has been attracting some attention in America. A New York paper confesses itself "amazed" to learn that in London, including Hampton Court there are 874 such pictures, 389 of them in public galleries, as against only 69 in Boston, 49 in Philadelphia, and 41 in New York. These figures are interpreted to show "the absurdity of the British panic over the exportation of art treasures." No conceivable hazard of the market, the American journalist thinks is likely to impair our supremacy as an art-owning nation. But American cities, he suggests, need not despair of making a creditable show in the near future, as in less than a generation Berlin has succeeded in passing from an inconsiderable position to the fourth place in the world's list as an owner of Italian old masters.

THE TWO SERVICES.

THE PUBLIC SEARCH OF FLEETMEN.

We learn from correspondent at the principal naval ports that although the Admiralty have not yet fully responded to the request in the lower deck "Loyal Appeal," that all searching of the fleetmen in the streets and at public places outside of their ships and the dockyards should cease, yet this year there has been a noticeable improvement in this direction which is much appreciated by the petty officers and men. The men who have so far proceeded on their Christmas holidays have been less molested and subjected to this indignity to their uniform than has been the case in the past; while the recent regulation allowing them to take as much as half a pound of their ship tobacco—which they obtain in their ships and establishments for one shilling per pound—to their homes when proceeding on seven days' leave, is a concession for which they have to thank the Admiralty and the Customs Department. The humiliating experience of having to subject themselves and their bundles to public search is keenly resented by the men, who contend that such a degradation does distinct injury to naval recruiting among the most self-respecting class of lads. The attitude of the men is quite reasonable, however, as they admit the interest of the State may demand the power of searching any person by properly-appointed officials. All they claim is that they should be treated in the same manner as passengers landing from ships.

NECESSITIES OF NAVAL AVIATION.

Now that amateur aviators are becoming numerous as the pioneers of a new science in this country and successful short trips are being made by many kinds of machines attention is being directed to the question of providing suitable places for naval garages and practice grounds. A position near the sea appears to be desirable for many reasons, seeing that naval aviators will be called upon to operate over the water for the most part, and should therefore be trained as far as practical on the coastline. At the same time it will be absolutely necessary to house finished machines, and built and repair others in position that are either sufficiently remote from the coast, or sufficiently protected if near high-water mark, to prevent them being destroyed by the guns of an enemy's fleet. Modern guns of the primary type, mounted in battleships, now throw very heavy and very destructive projectiles to an effective range of over fifteen miles; and this distance is being increased with each improvement in manufacture. A place like Sheppey Island, at the mouth of the Thames, is therefore, much too exposed to a possible surprise attack from hostile guns to warrant the Navy following the example of private clubs by establishing a naval aviation base at this otherwise desirable and convenient spot.

PROMOTION BY GENERAL LIST.

We have many times discussed the subject of the possibility of promoting cavalry and infantry officers by general list. Some years ago the question was raised by a vigilant writer named "Sagittarius" in letters in the "Times," and his views gained a certain amount of favour. Needless to say they also aroused good deal of opposition. Possibly meanwhile opinion may have moved somewhat. At any rate the subject is revived by "Truth" this week, the proposal being to make single list for the Royal Artillery instead of two, and to place officers of cavalry and infantry on separate list. Promotion would be on these lists much as it is in the Navy, and the work would be undertaken by the Selection Board, or by a new Promotion Board outside the War Office. We know that this subject has been discussed in the cavalry, where about 800 officers are concerned. It is the opinion of "Truth" that no difficulty would occur in the infantry, though approximately 5,000 officers would be affected. It is the irregularity of promotion in the regiments that gives point to this discussion. No doubt it is true that the regimental bond has been to some extent loosened, owing to the rush for staff and extra-regimental appointments, and there are officers who would welcome the opportunity of getting on. Someone recently remarked that, among all the things that the officer has to learn, the art of "getting on," though not found in text-books, is not the least important. Very serious questions are raised by the proposal, and such may be said on both sides of the argument. Our purpose is not to attempt to settle the matter, or it merely to draw attention to the fact that the problem is being revived once more. Doubtless it will cause a good deal of discussion in military circles. Some time since we publish correspondence on the subject.

CANADIAN TROOPS FOR ALDERSHOT.

We announced lately that Colonel Sir Henry Pellatt, commanding the Queen's Own Rifles of Toronto, proposed to bring a large proportion of his battalion to England in 1910. He will generously do so at his own expense, and it has now been arranged that they shall take part in the autumn manœuvres. Our gratification at this announcement is great, and we most warmly congratulate Sir Henry Pellatt on his public spirit, and his men on having such a commanding officer. The Queen's Own Rifles are one of the crack Canadian corps, and they may be assured of a very warm welcome from the British Army. This will not be the last of such visits, for in 1911 Captain J. W. Woods, who will then have command of the Foot Guards Regiment of the Governor General of Canada, proposes to bring that corps over for a six weeks' visit to England, and they will doubtless take part in some manœuvres or exercises also. Thus the scheme for bringing the Home Indian and Dominion Forces into closer relations is striking deeper root. This is an admirable scheme, and the institution of the Imperial Staff, with Staff Colleges to be co-ordinated in their system and work, will give form and coherence to the whole organisation. This is one of the happiest results of the Conference in London this year, and the keenness and generosity of Dominion officers are giving a practical lead in the matter.

PHYSICAL TRAINING OF BOYS.

Whichever Party may be returned to power, we hope that small parochial ideas opposed to the sound physical and military training of youth may gain no hearing from the War Minister. One of his first acts should be to cause his colleague of the Education Department to make education practical rather than theoretical, and to train the body as well as the mind giving us a product a youth fit and able to defend, the interests of his country. Those countries which are compelled, by changing social conditions to reduce the period of service to two years, find it necessary to make preparations for the military training of youth, and with a Territorial Force trained on our system, the need, "a fortiori," is greater for us. In Austria-Hungary this question has come to the front as a consequence of the need for reducing the period of military service. Some time since preliminary inquiries were made, but the Imperial Defence Ministry has now decided to appoint a committee to make a searching investigation of the subject. In the spring of 1908 the enthusiasm of the few led to the establishment of the "Landstrasser Knabenhort" in Vienna, for the training of boys from childhood to the age of fourteen, and very great success has attended the movement, many branches under a single organisation having been instituted. Upon some such basis it is hoped to make youthful training compulsory throughout the Dual Monarchy. Soldiers think this the condition precedent of any reduction of the period of military service.

BELGIAN COMPULSORY SERVICES.

The "Belgique Militaire" states that the vote of the law imposing a modified form of compulsory service in Belgium was taken on the particular date when it passed the Senate at the special request of the late King Leopold, who, uncertain whether he would live desired to place his signature at the foot of the decree before he died. "What a noble end," says our contemporary, "was that of this king who interrupted, in some sense, his agony in order to place his signature, his last, to the decree of personal service." "The Belgique Militaire" recalls the plan proposed by the then Duke of Brabant to Brialmont on December 16, 1861. "If the Belgian people should desire to undertake great public works, accompanied by efforts of colonisation, we must explain how this advance, for which we think they have now little inclination, may nevertheless open before them in Africa, where they may work and establish themselves without fear for their health. We should indicate, finally, what are the domains which the State may acquire, where peoples may be found to civilise and to lead to progress of all kinds, while assuring to ourselves new revenues, to our middle classes the employment they desire, to our army a little activity, and to the whole of Belgium the opportunity of proving to the world that she also is an imperial people, capable of leading and enlightening others."

A Great Idea

Pour *any* hot liquid into a Thermos Flask—and though you stand the flask in an ice-house for 24 hours, your liquid will still be steaming hot. No heat, no chemicals, no spirits required—nothing to wear out. The value of such a flask is obvious.

THERMOS FLASK

Keeps cold liquids icy cold for days in hot weather

Every sportsman, traveller, invalid, mother, doctor and nurse should have a 'Thermos'

Your Silversmith, Jeweller, Chemist, or Store can supply you, but be sure to specify the Thermos Flask. Beware of worthless imitations. Infringers are being prosecuted.

Ask also to see the Thermos 'Oval' Flasks and the 'Thermetot' (for food).

Wholesale only A. E. GUTMANN & CO 8, Long Lane, London, England.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

*Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of **Anæmia, Debility** and **Convalescence**, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.*

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* **MELISSA** *and* **MINT** *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, *Valence* (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Cie, Sole Agents for *Madras*. — PHILLIPS & Co, Agents in *Bombay*.
DUMOULIN & Co, Agents in *Pondichery*.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

MODERN EXTRAVAGANCE.

It is getting extremely expensive to be alive. I have alluded writes "Christine" in "the Globe" to the extravagant standard of the modern Christmas present, but after all that is only an annual tax, and figuratively speaking a drop in the ocean compared with the extravagance of everyday life. To be in the vanguard of fashion is to the only moderately well off woman one constantly feverish problem, and it is not surprising to find so many ladies cultivating some special style of their own, and bravely defying the edicts of Paris. Jewellery is very much nowadays a matter of fashion, and the old-fashioned sentimentalities anent her jewels are not cherished by the modern woman, who has her dearest possessions refashioned with a frequency that would have filled the women of a generation ago with horror.

EARRINGS.

Earrings are charming relics of barbarism now extremely popular; these are very generally worn and since (although allowable) it is less modish to have them screwed on to the ear, there must be a great number of women who have recently had their ears mutilated in the sacred cause of fashion. The majority of the smartest earrings are modelled after old-world designs, and are very extravagant and lovely; diamonds are the most modish gems, although it should be remembered that these are not very becoming so near the face; they have an unpleasant habit of challenging the brightness of the eyes, and generally coming off victorious. Loops and ends of fine diamonds terminating in pearls, tiny bows with long ends are favourite designs of the moment. King Edward has introduced the peridot into favour, and this is just now quite the smartest gem you can possess. The amethyst is a stone which, chiefly through its reasonable cost, has long been unpopular, but it is now being used with pearls by some of the great jewellers, and it is not impossible that it may come into its own and become a far more expensive gem, so ladies possessing the despised amethyst hold on to them. Platinum is the modish setting just now, and certainly displays the beauties of the diamond to perfection.

RICH FURS.

From the richness of jewels one naturally proceeds to a consideration of the richness of furs, and rich, indeed, they are this winter. There are no short coats of furs at all, but all of them are to the ankles, and skunk continues to be the most popular of trimming furs. These coats are no longer lined with the inevitable white satin, but coloured satins, soft as silk, add richness to the furs, and are certainly far more practical than quickly soiling white. Fox runs skunk very closely for trimming honours, and one of the leading furriers' most successful models is a tailless ermine coat with collar, cuffs, revers, and hem of smoked fox. Baby Persian lamb and skunk, moleskin and smoked fox, are other combinations of fur coats. The untrimmed tailor-made coat of fur is seldom seen this year. Muffs are really rather absurd in size and shape, and quite impossible for the practical woman; they are certainly useful as a carriage on motor rug.

CHILDREN'S FASHIONS.

Christmas sets the ball of children's parties rolling, and nowadays the little people's fashions have to be seriously considered. Time was when a little silk smock, tied round with a sash was the usual party rig-out for a small person, but several of the best houses now make quite a feature of children's model at this time of the year and exquisite little garments they are. Soft chiffon velvet in a lovely shade of Wedgwood blue was the material used for a smartly cut little Princess dress; unlike the grown-ups dresses, however it was cut with much spring towards the hem. There is a wide panal back and front, with single little flowers embroidered instead of buttons. The rounded neck has a little turned-down collar of baby crochet, and turned back elbow cuffs of the same trim the quaint sleeves. This frock was a rather pleasant change from the usual frou-frou variety of thing. All dresses are extremely short, and black silk stockings and varnished shoes are taking precedence of the usual white encasements. Many small girls now have their hair cut round the neck in American fashion. The gigantic bows of ribbon are also fashionable features from the other side, and are, I think, much more suitable to the little ones than the wreaths of artificial flowers which are being shown for the party season; neither do I like the gold and silver shoes and Grecian hairbands that remind one of the elder folks' fashions.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged, and will take place on Feb. 1, between Capt. F. A. Jackson, 21st Cav., Indian Army, and Florence, daughter of the late Mr. E. C. Van Cutsen, Consul-General of the Netherlands in Calcutta.

THE "CITY" WATCH

THE BEST VALUE IN GOLD WATCHES NOW ON THE MARKET

IN OPEN FACE 18 CT. GOLD CASE, Engine-Turned or Engraved.

Rs. 110

A high class watch with fifteen ruby jewels, keyless lever movement, compensation balance and all the latest improvements.

GUARANTEED FOR THREE YEARS.

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EUQUININE

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(Tasteless Quinine)

Supplied in

Powder and Tabloids

The only reliable remedy against

MALARIA

Obtainable from all Chemists throughout India and Burma.

Beware of Imitations.

Wholesale Agents:

SCHRODER SMIDT & CO.,

BOMBAY.

A Stubborn Foe.

To conquer an obstinate enemy, requires persistency and perseverence. It is the same with Rheumatism, the dread foe of mankind, which ranks foremost in stubbornness. To eradicate it from the system, you must use the right weapon. Little's Oriental Balm is the only remedy that can overpower it. It has cured helpless, crippled sufferers who have been discharged from the hospital as incurable.

Mr. W. Williams, Eve Road, Leyton, says: "For 3 years I have been rendered unfit for work by Rheumatism. At night terrible shooting pains kept me in agony. I could not sleep or use my arms. Two bottles of that wonderful remedy, Little's Oriental Balm, cured me completely. I can recommend it with utmost confidence." Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout India.

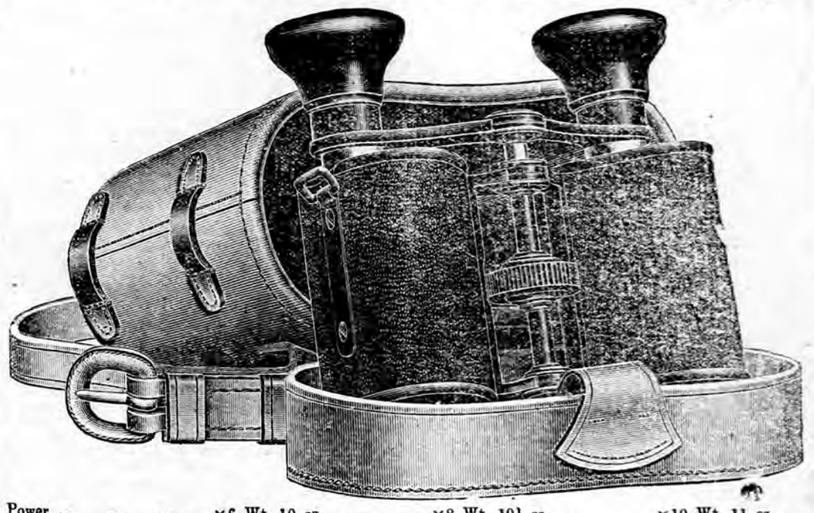
THE LATEST MARVEL

GOERZ PAGOR

A TELESCOPE IN OPERA GLASS SIZE. ARMY AND SPORTING MODELS.

The Goerz "Pagor" Binocular has all the properties expected in the finest type of prismatic field glass, though smaller in size than the present Trieder Binoculars, or indeed, any other Prism glass. The "Pagors" are hand telescopes which are no larger than the ordinary opera glass. Small, handy, and convenient in form, the "Pagor" may be easily carried in a pocket or in a lady's wrist bag without its weight or its size proving inconvenient. Small as the glass is, it is optically perfect. Its definition is particularly sharp and clear, and is equal from edge to edge of the picture. It has a large field of view nine times greater than that of the ordinary type of field glass while the power is the greatest that has yet been obtained in the glasses of the same size.

The Goerz "Pagor" Binoculars are focussed in the same manner as the ordinary opera glass by the rotation of a small wheel, a method much more accurate and convenient than the troublesome system of separately adjusting each eye-piece.



Power	×6 Wt. 10 oz.	×8 Wt. 10½ oz.	×10 Wt. 11 oz.
Price	Rs. 110, Cash Rs. 100	Rs. 122-8, Cash Rs. 110	Rs. 133, Cash Rs. 120

Complete with solid leather case.

MARCKS & CO., LTD., SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

AWARDED 19 GOLD MEDALS.

ALEMBIC PERFUMERY.

TOILETS.

Hair Douch ... ...
Lime Juice Glycerine ... ...
Eau-De Cologne ... ...
Musk Lavender ... ...
High Class Dentrifice ... ...

Justice Chundra Madhav Ghose, Late Judge of the Calcutta High Court, writes:—

I have used some of the Scents, especially the "Bahar" and a Hair Oil, prepared by the Alembic Chemical Works, Bombay, and it affords me great pleasure to say that they are excellent. The Company deserves every encouragement at the hands of the public.

(Sd.) CHUNDRA MADHAV GHOSE.

Calcutta, 14th March, 1907.

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Lahore MAX MINCK & CO. Lahore

Our Military Model

WRIST WATCH.

GUARANTEED FOR 7 YEARS.

Testimonial.

FORT SANDEMAN, BALUCHISTAN.

MESSRS. MAX MINCK & CO. Lahore.

Dear Sir, 1st June, 1909.

As you would be interested to hear what an Excellent Watch your "Military Model" is I append a few particulars of one I bought from you in February 1905. It has never varied in spite of rough usage more than one minute per week, and I consider it a first rate timekeeper. Among other things, I have found it dust proof and on one occasion was on my wrist when I fell down a well. Not a drop of water got inside and it has gone just as well as ever, thereby proving itself absolutely watertight.

Your faithfully,
M. BIRD, I. A.

Our Latest Illustrated Catalogue just published. Dainty and Charming Designs in Jewellery. The latest and most up-to-date Patterns in Silverware. An extensive range of suitable Presents for Christmas.

In Nickel Case, Rs. 25; In Gun Metal Case, Rs. 27-8; In Silver Case, Rs. 30.

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The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, open to all.

REGISTERED. DR. LALOR'S TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

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Eyes are examined (free of charge) for Refraction by our Consulting Surgeon-Oculist, Dr. Dastoor, M.D., who has practised to a considerable extent in Three **London** Eye Hospitals and holds **First Class Credentials.**

Do not be misled, as there is **no** other Qualified Eye Specialist by the name of **Dastoor** in Bombay.

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Illustrations of dial and movement are shewn exact size. Supplied in Box with spare glass and spring and guaranteed for 12 months.

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THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Most Valuable Medicine ever discovered.
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COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

Acts like a charm in

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Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS. Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP and AGUE.

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Chlorodyne *is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.*

INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

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A Food of great nutritive value which can be made suitable for any degree of digestive power by the simple process of letting it stand for a longer or shorter period at one stage of its preparation.

When strength is returning after illness, a carefully regulated and increasing amount of exercise for the digestive functions is beneficial. Benger's Food is the only food which can be prepared so as to give the stomach this regulated amount of work.

Benger's Food is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

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Our Name and Trade Mark is a guarantee to the Public of the Highest Quality only.

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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

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"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

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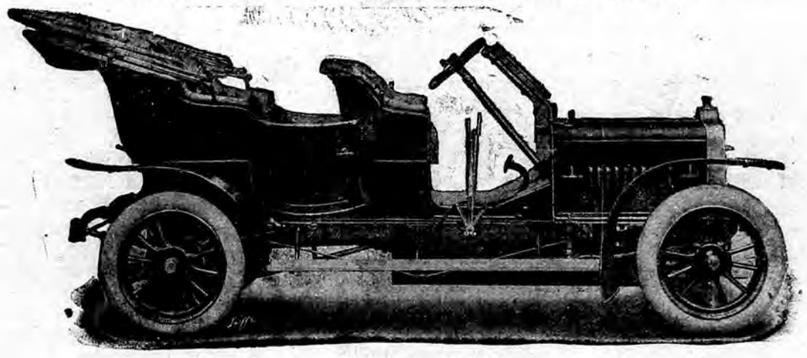

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Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.

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Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

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Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.

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Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

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The Undermentioned Medicines are prepared from Herbs.

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SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

SURGERY can only give temporary relief to the following diseases. They can be radically cured by the unfailing medicines described below:—

HYDROCELE in any form, acute, or chronic, Hernia, Elephantiasis and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 95 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable oils.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES.—Fistula, Fissure of the anus, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum, which cause much irritation, burning and pain, are thoroughly cured without the least pain or inconvenience to sufferers.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY.—The undue increase of the size of the belly and abdomen, parts of the waist, Hon, and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression. The persons do not find rest or happiness under such condition and feel very miserable. They can be easily cured and can experience a reduction of 4 to 8 inches in their body after 15 days' application of oil. Also Rheumatism, Gout, and Paralyses, acute or chronic, cured by the application of oil and pill. The effect of cure is experienced after 15 days' treatment.

SPERMATORRHŒA, STERLITY, and monthly disorders, and other obstinate uterine diseases are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be.

DIABETES.—Insipid and Mellitus—and complaints akin thereto, both acute and chronic, are thoroughly cured by harmless Vegetable Pills.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensation in Throat or Chest, Sour, Bitter or Sweet taste in the mouth, heartburn, headache caused thereby, and loss of appetite are easily cured.

ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS.—Watery, blood or pus discharges from the nose, formation of scales or fresh globules in the nose causing obstruction to breathing, are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder.

PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO THE INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS.

Price as follows:—

For Hydrocele, Hernia and Elephantatis Pills and Oil for 20 days, Rs. 13-8.

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Up-country orders are promptly executed by value payable post. Up-country patients are requested to state clearly their age, disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

LEPROSY—Black and white—and BLOOD-DISORDERS are satisfactorily cured by my remarkable remedy consisting of pills and ointment for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

ELEPHANTIASIS and similar inflammatory complaints of legs and hands, causing pain, itching, and irritation cured thoroughly by the use of the oil. Medicine for 20 days, Rs. 10.

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